CURTIS'S

BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;

OR,

Flower-Garden Displayed:

IN WHICH

The most Ornamental FOREIGN PLANTS, cultivated in the Open Ground, the Green-House, and the Stove, are accurately represented in their natural Colours.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Their Names, Class, Order, Generic and Specific Characters, according to the celebrated LINNÆUS; their Places of Growth, and Times of Flowering:

TOGETHER WITH

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A WORK

Intended for the Use of such LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and GARDENERS, as wish to become scientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate.

CONTINUED BY

JOHN SIMS, M. D.

FELLOW OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY.

VOL. XXIX.

1-30

pls 1148-1236

——— The roof
Of thickest covert was inwoven shade,
Laurel and myrtle, and what higher grew
Of firm and fragrant leaf; on either side
Acanthus, and each odorous bushy shrub,
Fenc'd up the verdant wall; each beauteous flower,
Iris all hues, roses, and jessamin,
Rear'd high their flourish'd heads between, and wrought
Mosaic; underfoot the violet,
Crocus, and hyacinth, with rich inlay,
Broider'd the ground, more colour'd than with stone
Of costliest emblem: ———

MILTON.

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M DCCC IX.

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ALLIUM MAGICUM. HOMER'S GARLICK.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALLIUM *magicum; (bulbus ovato-rotundus;)* foliis paucis (3—5), recurvatim ambientibus, ovato-lanceolatis, convoluto-concavis, ſtriatis, acuminatis, ſcapo ſtricto tereti perbrevioribus *(interiori anguſtiori quandoque bulbifero)*; umbella convexius faſtigiata, ſpatham lato-ovatam bi-trifiſſilem ſatis exſuperante; corolla concavo-rotata; laciniis elliptico-oblongis, obtuſulis, æqualibus; ſtaminibus ſubulatis, iſtas vix adæquantibus, infra breviter inter ſe ſertulatim connatis; germine depreſſo-globoſo, pulvinato-trigono, fuſco-ſplendente; ſtylo ſetiformi, cuſpide ſtigmatoſa ſimpliciſſima. *G.*

ALLIUM *magicum. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 424. *Syſt. Veg. Murr.* 321. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 423. *Brot. Fl. Luſit.* 1. 544. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 66. (excl. *Mill. Dict.*)

ALLIUM *nigrum. Linn. in Syſt. Veg. Murr.* 323, (nec vero in *Spec. Plant.*) *Hort. Kew.* 1. 427. *Retz. Obſ. Bot. faſc.* 1. *p.* 15. *n.* 33. *Lam. et Decand. Fl. Fr.* 3. 223. *Lil. a Redoutè, v.* 2. *t.* 102. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 78. (excl. paſſim *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 430. *Rudb. Elyſ.* 2. 160. *et Herb. Burſ.* ad *narciſſiflorum* potius referendis *G.*)

A. *monſpeſſulanum. Gouan. Ill.* 24. *t.* 16. *Desf. Fl. Atl.* 1. 286.

A. *ſpecioſum. Cyril. Neap. faſc.* 2. 13. *t.* 5.

A. *multibulboſum. Jacq. Auſtr.* 1. *p.* 9. *t.* 10. *Murr. Syſt. Veg.* 323.

A. foliis caulinis lanceolatis, floribus umbellatis, ex ala bulbiferum. *Hall. Opuſc.* 382. *All.* 19.

A. caule tereti propagine ex ala. *Sauv. monſp.* 18.

MOLY latifolium hiſpanicum. *Rudb. Elyſ.* 162. *III.*

M. homericum. *Ger. Herb. Em.* 182, 183. *f.* 2.

M. latifolium. *Hort. Eyſt. Æſtiv.* 4. *fol.* 11. *f.* 1.

M. indicum flore purpureo. *Swert. Floril.* 61.

M. latifolium liliflorum bulbum in folio gerens, Theophraſti et homericum forte. *Lob. Ic.* 161.

M. Theophraſti. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 1. 191.

Native of the South of France, Italy, Syria, the Coaſt of Barbary, Spain, and Portugal; JACQUIN doubts if it is really indigenous

indigenous of Auſtria. *Bulb* from one to two inches in diameter; *leaves* from half to a foot long, from one to two inches broad, inner one often bearing a bulb about the ſize of a filbert; *ſcape* upright, round, tapering, hollow, from one to four feet high; *ſpathe* ſplitting into 2—3 ſegments; *radii* of the umbel about two inches and a half long; *corolla* white, ſometimes with a purple and green, at others with only a green tint on the outſide. Flowers in June and July. Cultivated in our gardens from the days of GERARD. Hardy. Has little or no ſcent of Garlick. Eaſily propagated both by ſeed and offsets.

BROTERO tells us that he has repeatedly removed the bulbs from Liſbon to a more northern quarter of Portugal; when he never failed to find the plant, after a time, ſo altered by this change of climate and ſoil, as ſcarcely to be recognized for the ſame ſpecies; the leaves becoming ſhorter and more convolute; the ſtem flaccid and dwarfiſh; the radii of the umbel ſhorter and unequal; while the corolla loſt all its purple hue, and the bulb-bearing leaf diſappeared entirely. This with us is ſeldom produced, nor have the flowers ſcarcely ever any mixture of purple or red.

The original *nigrum* of LINNÆUS, firſt taken up in the ſecond edition of his *Species Plantarum*, was very diſtinct from *magicum*, into which he afterwards negligently converted it, in the thirteenth edition of the *Syſtema Vegetabilium*; where, ſuppreſſing the note firſt attached to the ſpecific character of *nigrum*, he has ſubſtituted another, evidently deſcriptive of our preſent plant; of which, as a ſpecies already inſtituted by himſelf, and ſtill ſtanding in the work he was then reviſing, he ſeems as completely to have loſt ſight, as of the real *nigrum*. This, upon referring to his former works, will be found to be the now *narciſſiflorum (illyricum ?)* and ſcarcely, if really, diſtinct from *roſeum*. The ſpecific appellation was moſt probably ſuggeſted by the black-purple colour its flowers aſſume when dried, in which ſtate alone LINNÆUS had probably at that time ſeen them, ſince he quotes BURSER's *Herbarium* as his authority. The *Hortus Kewenſis* has the two names as belonging to diſtinct ſpecies; but the references to GERARD's *Homer's Garlick* for the one, and to JACQUIN's *multibulboſum* for the other, ſhew that the ſame plant is the foundation of both. The MOLY *indicum ſive Caucaſon* of ſeveral of the elder Botaniſts, we take to be merely a bulbiferous variety. *G.*

Edwards Del. Pub.d by T. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent Nov.r 1.1808. F. Sansom. Sculp.

ALLIUM ANGULOSUM. ANGULAR-SCAPED GARLICK.

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Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 868.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALLIUM *angulosum; (rhizoma solido-carnosum, bulbiceps);* foliis pluribus (5—6), anguste lorato-linearibus, firmulis, obtusulis, deorsum carinato-triquetris inde compressioribus, breviter convoluto-vaginantibus; scapo ex tri-tetragono supra ancipiti, stricto, striato, sæpius torto; umbella subfastigiato-congesta, spatham brevem longius exsuperante; corolla trigono-campanulata; laciniis extimis navicularibus brevioribus; intimis planioribus; staminibus subulatis, satis exsertis, alternis sublongioribus deorsum magis dilatatis; germine turbinato, trilobo-trigono; stylo setiformi; stigmate simpliciſſimo. *G.*

ALLIUM *angulosum. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 430. *Syst. Veg. Murr.* 323. *Jacq. Austr.* 5. 11. *t.* 423. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 427. *Gærtn. Sem. fr.* 1. 5. *t.* 16. *f.* 2. *g. Mart. Mill. Dict. Georg. Beschr. Rus. R. ed.* 8*vo. v.* 4. *p.* 3. *p.* 894. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 76.

ALLIUM *senescens. Jacq. Enum. Vindob.* 57.

ALLIUM II. *Hall. Opusc.* 372. *De All.* 36.

ALLIUM scapo nudo ancipiti foliis linearibus canaliculatis subtus subangulatis, umbella fastigiata. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 7. *n.* 15.

A. montanum foliis Narcissi majus IX. *Rudb. Elys.* 157.

A. umbelliferum pratense. *J. Bauh. Hist.* 2. 564. *Ic.*

A. sive Moly narcissinis foliis I. *Clus. Hist.* 1. 195; *tantummodo vero quod ad Iconem.*

OBS. *Synonyma* Bauhini Clusiii *et* Halleri *ab aliis male ex* anguloso *in* senescente *transposita sunt; et vice versa.* G.

Native

Native of Germany, Switzerland, and Siberia. There have been great doubts if this is really a diſtinct ſpecies from *ſeneſcens*, as well as much confuſion in the ſynonymy of both. We are convinced of their being ſpecifically different; and have ſtated the diſtinguiſhing characters in our account of *ſeneſcens*. We have alſo endeavoured to amend the ſynonymy, omitting ſuch ſynonyms as appeared to us to be doubtful. A perfectly hardy ſpecies, of eaſy culture, and well known in our gardens. The drawing was made at the Nurſery of Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY. *G.*

ERRATA.

No. 556. l. 36. pro "245" lege "244."
No. 592. l. 23. pro "245" lege "244."
No. 562. l. 10. pro "complicato" lege "complicatis."
No. 569. l. 10. pro "complicato" lege "complicatis."
No. 992. l. 4. for "566" read "569."
No. 1111. p. alt. l. 10, 11. omitte verba "*a Valden in Jerſey lectum.*"
No. 1042. l. 6. for "566" read "569."
No. 1142. l. 34. for "this" read "the."
No. 1143. p. alt. l. 16. poſt ſemicolon ad verbum "campanulata" inſere "laciniis."

Syd. Edwards Del. Pub. by T. Curtis: St. Geo: Crescent Nov: 1. 1810.

ALLIUM SENESCENS. NARCISSUS-LEAVED GARLICK.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 868.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALLIUM *seneſcens; (rhizoma bulbiceps, annoſius horizontaliter excurrens);* foliis pluribus (5—7), lineari-loratis, carnoſulis, tortim obliquatis, extus convexiuſculis, ſcapo ex compreſſo-tereti ſurſum ancipiti breviori-bus; umbella ſubhemiſphærica, ſpatham longius exſuperante; corolla ſubcampanulata, laciniis amotiuſculis, oblongo-lanceolatis, acutulis; ex-timis concavioribus, brevioribus; intimis ſubla-tioribus; ſtaminibus ſubulatis, tantulum exſertis, alternis deorſum lanceolato-dilatatis; germine ob-conico, trilobo-trigono, angulis lineatis; ſtylo ſetiformi; ſtigmate ſimpliciſſimo. *G.*

ALLIUM *seneſcens. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 430. *Syſt. Veg. Murr.* 323. *Kniph. Cent.* 8. *n.* 5. *Georg. Beſchr. Ruſſ. R. ed.* 8*vo. v.* 4. *p.* 3. *p.* 894. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 75.

ALLIUM *anguloſum. Lam. et Decand. Fl. Fr. v.* 3. 222.

ALLIUM *narciſſifolium. Scop. Flor. Carn.* 1. 238. *Vill. Dauph.* 2. 258.

A. radice ſeneſcente lignoſa tranſverſa. *Hall. Opuſc. n.* 19. *p.* 370. *De All. n.* 16. *p.* 34.

A. caule teretiuſculo foliis enſiformibus, hinc paulo convexi-oribus. *Gmel. Sibir.* 1. 53. *tab.* 11. *f.* 2.

A. ſcapo ancipiti, foliis linearibus, ſubtus convexis lævibus, umbella ſubrotunda ſtaminibus ſubulatis. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 7. *n.* 14.

A. montanum foliis Narciſſi. X. *Rudb. Elyſ.* 158.

A. petræum umbelliferum. *J. Bauh. Hiſt.* 2. 564.

A. ſive Moly narciſſinis foliis. II. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 1. 196.

Native

Native of Siberia, Germany, Switzerland, France, and Italy. Differs from *angulosum* in having somewhat broader and flatter leaves of a greyish-green colour, which are also twisted spirally; the scape is neither tri-quadrangular, striate, nor spirally twisted, as in that; the corolla does not converge triangularly nor so narrowly as in *angulosum*, nor do the stamens protrude so far. An old inhabitant of our gardens. Quite hardy; and rather ornamental. Flowers in June and July. Both this and *angulosum* emit a very strong scent when bruised. Our drawing was made at the Botanic Garden. G.

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ANIGOZANTHUS FLAVIDA. RUSSET-GREEN-FLOWERED ANIGOZANTHUS.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. o. *Cor.* supera; tubulosa, nutans, extus pilis plumosis flocculosim hirsuta; limbus brevior, sexpartitus, irregularis, laciniis acuminatis, assurgenter radiatis, subpalmatim convergentibus, imis duabus majoribus longius partitis, latius ductis. *Fil.* breviora, subulata, tubi ore imposita, pari cum laciniis inflectione. *Anth.* erectæ, lineari-oblongæ, antrorsum adnatæ. *Stylus* triquetro-capillaris, longior, ascendens. *Stig.* clavato-tumidiusculum, cernuum. *Capf.* ovato-oblonga? trilocularis, corolla persistente coronata. *Sem.* plurima, angulo interno loculamentorum appacta. *G.*

OBS. Plantæ *perennes, herbaceæ; Novæ-Hollandiæ indigenæ.* Radix *e rhizomate crasso fibrosa, sobolifera: folia plurima, ensata, districha ciebus oppositis, glabra;* caulina *gradatim in bracteas decrescentia;* caulis *erectus, dichotomo-paniculatus;* ramuli *floribus subdistricho-racemosis terminati;* pedicelli *breviores;* bracteæ *acuminatæ, convolutæ, hirsutæ; corollæ* tubus *intus virens, lævis;* limbus *intus coloratus, villosus;* anth. *per filamentum tantulum ulterius pertingens mucronatæ; integumentum externum* germinis *cum corolla continuum.* LANARIÆ *affinis.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANIGOZANTHUS *flavida;* foliis ensiformibus; caule infra longinquius nudo, supra pubescente; ramis subcorymbose fastigiantibus, divaricantibus; racemulis paucifloris. *G.*

ANIGOZANTHUS *flavida. Lil. a Redouté, v. 2. t.* 176.
ANIGOZANTHUS *grandiflora. Parad. Lond. t.* 97.

In separating this as a species from the *rufa* of LABILLARDIERE, we have conformed to the opinion of Mr. BROWN, by

by whom the plant was discovered on the western coast of New-Holland, and first introduced into England. Of ourselves, we should have most probably given them as varieties of each other. *Rufa* is said to have much narrower and less truly ensiform leaves, the stem entirely and not partially pubescent, fewer flowers in the racemes, with a somewhat closer panicle; Mr. Brown adds, that the flowers are also the largest of the two species. We have no doubt but that in time many others will present themselves, when such parts of the generic character which are above taken from the irregularity of the limb or border of the corolla, and the relative length of that with the tube, will necessarily be suppressed; for we have seldom found those marks of any importance in defining the generic sections of this natural order. They are good specific distinctions. The stem of *flavida* grows from three to four feet high, and is of a brownish purple colour; leaves shorter than this, and not quite an inch broad. The flowers have no scent. Mr. Vere's gardener, who raised the plant from which the drawing was made, says it is very easily propagated by parting the roots; that it requires little care beyond protection from frost; and that it blooms very freely during the summer months. *G.*

Edwards Del. Pub.d by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Nov.r 1809. F. Sansom Sculp.

VACCINIUM CRASSIFOLIUM. THICK-LEAVED WHORTLE-BERRY.

****

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 1-petala. *Stamina* receptaculo inserta. *Antheræ* apice poris 2. *Bacca* infera, 4-locularis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VACCINIUM *crassifolium*; (decandrum, staminibus inclusis) caulibus procumbentibus, foliis petiolatis ovatis glaberrimis coriaceis serrulatis, racemis secundis umbelliformibus, bracteis coloratis pedicellis brevioribus, corollis conniventi-campanulatis.

VACCINIUM *crassifolium*. *Bot. Repos. t.* 105. *Donn. Hort. Cant. p.* 84.

ANDROMEDA? *luridifolia*; pedunculis aggregatis, unifloris; floribus secundis globoso-campanulatis, laciniis acutis rectis; foliis alternis oblongo-ovatis, remote serrulatis, coriaceis. *Gawler Recens. Plant. p.* 24.

Whether this little shrub be really a Vaccinium or an Andromeda, as the author of the Recensio Plantarum suspected, can only be positively determined from the fruit, which we have never seen; from the habit, however, we should suspect that it belongs to the former genus.

A native of South-Carolina, whence it was introduced by Mr. FRASER, about the year 1794. It is sufficiently hardy to live in the open air during mild winters, but for safety should be protected from frost.

Flowers in May and June. Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES.

Pub.by P. Curtis St.Geo Crescent Nov.1 1808.

SCHOTIA TAMARINDIFOLIA. BROAD-LEAVED SCHOTIA.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Petala* 5, calyci inserta lateribus invicem incumbentibus clausa. *Germ.* pedicellatum. *Leg.* complanatum, marginatum.

Specific Character and Synonym.

SCHOTIA *tamarindifolia*; foliolis ellipticis retusis margine altero excavatis.
SCHOTIA *tamarindifolia. Afzelius in Herbario Banks.*

Although the leaflets of this plant are considerably broader than in SCHOTIA *speciosa*, more obtuse, even frequently emarginate, and rarely mucronate, and have the internal margin hollowed, so as to give them somewhat of a kidney shape, we should nevertheless have been inclined to consider them as mere varieties, had not our learned friend, Prof. AFZELIUS, in a paper long since read before the Linnean Society but not yet published, made them distinct. The confidence we have in his accuracy will not permit us to doubt but that he had sufficient grounds for so doing, and perhaps the legumen may afford sufficient distinctive characters, but unfortunately we have not been able to see that of S. *speciosa*. In *tamarindifolia* the legumen is large, broad, extremely flattened, much arched, with a remarkable thick margin at both sutures, depicted with veins, which take their rise from both margins, and branching into a beautiful net-work, entirely cover the sides of the legumen. The germen is pedicellated, but the pedicle

pedicle not increasing in length with the growth of the legumen, becomes in the latter nearly obsolete. In the Banksian Herbarium there is a third species with four pair of obcordate leaflets, and a legumen much less curved.

Our drawing was made at Mr. WOODFORD'S, in whose collection at Springwell only, except at Kew, have we heard of this beautiful species being seen.

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, and requires the protection of a good greenhouse. Is propagated with difficulty by layers.

Pub by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Nov 1. 1808

Sydd Edwards at F Sansom Castle

PÆONIA MOUTAN. THE MOUTAN, OR CHINESE TREE-PEONY.

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Styli* 0. *Capsulæ* polyspermæ intus dehiscentes.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PÆONIA *Moutan*; caule perenni lignescente, foliolis oblongo-ovatis subtus glaucis villosiusculis: extremo trilobato, capsulis plurimis.

LE MOUTAN ou Pivoine arbrisseaux de Chine. *Mém. de Chinois, v.* 3. *p.* 461.

BOTAN it. Fkamigusa et Hatskangusa. *Kæmpf. Amæn. Exot. p.* 862.

PÆONIA *arborea. Donn. Hort. Cant. p.* 196.

PÆONIA *suffruticosa. Bot. Repos. t.* 373 *et* 448.

PÆONIA *papaveracea. Bot. Repos. t.* 463 *?*

The MOUTAN, though cultivated in China about fourteen hundred years, is considered in that ancient empire, according to the missionaries, as rather of modern introduction. The Chinese writers seem to differ in their accounts with regard to its origin, some attributing it to a particular process of culture, by which the common Peony has been converted into this magnificent shrub, sometimes attaining, as it is said, in the province of Lo-Yang, the soil and climate of which is particularly favourable, the height of eight or ten feet; whilst others, perhaps with more probability, say it was first discovered growing among the mountains in Northern China, whence it was brought into the Southern provinces, and cultivated with the same rage as Tulips have been in Europe, and with a similar

similar effect of producing numerous varieties, some of which, from their beauty and rarity, have been known to sell in China for a hundred ounces of gold. Notwithstanding the Chinese Florists differ from the European, in rejecting all variegated flowers, considering such as contrary to nature, they enumerate two hundred and forty species, as they are called, many of them of exquisite beauty and delightful fragrance.

THUNBERG, as well as LOUREIRO, as is evident by his having given as synonyms both the Saku-Jaku and Botan of KÆMPFER, considered this plant to be the same species with the PÆONIA *officinalis* of LINNÆUS, which is likewise cultivated in China, and much used there in medicine.

The PÆONIA *papaveracea* of ANDREWS we suspect may be a mere variety of the Moutan with white flowers spotted with crimson; and that the singular union of six capsules into a globular seed-vessel with six cells, is an accidental sporting of nature. If this structure of the fruit be natural, it will afford not a specific but a generic distinction.

For the introduction of this valuable acquisition to our gardens, we are indebted to Sir JOSEPH BANKS, who instructed several persons trading to Canton, to inquire for the Moutan, the name by which it is known in China; in consequence of which numerous specimens were sent to this country, most of them however perished in the voyage. Since that time several varieties have been imported in a growing state, but we have not seen any that were remarkable for the fragrance of their flowers.

Propagated in China by seeds, the only way to obtain new varieties, also by parting the roots, by layers and cuttings, and they generally inoculate the buds of different varieties upon the several branches of the same root. When the time of flowering approaches, they carefully remove all superfluous buds, and protect those that are left from the scorching heat of the sun. It is sufficiently hardy to bear the cold of our climate, but to have it bloom well it is necessary to protect it by a glass frame. The finest specimen we have seen, and from which our drawing was taken, is at Mr. GREVILLE's, at Paddington, where it is planted in the ground, and has a glazed building erected over it without flues. This plant bears a profusion of blossoms; it does not rise very high, but divides into several branches near the ground, and, spreading in a cirular form, measures about nine yards in circumference.

Flowers in May and June, and sometimes with us perfects its seeds in September and October. Introduced about the year 1794.

Pub.d by T. Curtis S.t Geo: Cresc.t Dec.r 1.1803

SMILACINA BOREALIS (α). OVAL-LEAVED SMILACINA.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. o. *Cor.* hexapetalo-partita, ſtellato-patens. *Fil.* divergentia, laciniarum baſi infixa. *Germ.* ſuperum. *Bacca* ſphærica, trilocularis. *Desfontaines in Ann. du Muſéum, v.* 1. 51.

OBS. Caules *folioſi.* Flores *terminales. Id. l. c. Huc* CONVALLARIA racemoſa; *ſupra No.* 899 *et* ſtellata; *ſupra No.* 1043. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SMILACINA *borealis*; foliis 3—4, obovato-oblongis, rotundatim obtuſis cum acumine, ciliatis, uno ſubcaulino; ſcapo tereti, aphyllo, pubeſcente; corymbi *(qui ſæpe prolifer)* pedicellis circa axem breviſſimam in umbellam diſpoſitis; bracteis parvulis caducis; floribus rariuſculis *(modò unico)*; ſtaminibus lacinias ſubexcedentibus; ſtylo craſſiuſculo lævi germine nitente triplo longiore; cuſpide ſtigmatoſa obtuſula glanduloſo puberula. *G.*

(α) folia ſubtrina; ſcapus adnodum pubeſcens; corolla albida; laciniæ ovali-oblongæ, ſupra areola glanduloſa viridi notatæ. *G.*

SMILACINA *umbellata. Desf. Ann. du Muſ. v.* 9. 53.

CONVALLARIA *umbellulata. Mich. Flor. Bor.-Amer.* 1. 202.

(β) folia ſubquaterna; ſcapus obſolete pubeſcens; corolla chloroleuca; laciniæ oblongo-lanceolatæ, recurvulæ, baſi aliquantulum conniventes. *G.*

DRACÆNA *borealis. Hort. Kew.* 1. 454. *tab.* 5; *(a ſpecimine deſumpta cui umbella prolifera). Mart. Mill. Dict. Bot. Rep. tab.* 206; *(hic quoque umbella prolifera). Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 158. *Dalman Diſſ. de Drac. p.* 3. 7.

OBS.

Obs. β *haud nobis nisi in Herbario Banksiano et citatis Tabulis spectata. Icon in* Horto Kewensi *a planta spontanea desiccata fuit delineata. Quibus umbella prolifera pauciflora iis facies fere racemosa.* G.

Desc. *Root* perennial, creeping; *rootstock* about the thickness of a common quill, fleshy, running horizontally within the ground, with long internodes; *leaves* 3—4 radical, or one subcauline; oblong-obovate, of a deep green, upwards rounded with a point, downwards tapered, ambient, from upright diverging, twice shorter than scape, somewhat channelled-concave, obscurely striate, underneath polished, paler, villously ciliate at the edge and the keel of the midrib; *scape* central, simple, subaphyllous, upright, round, villous, about a foot high, terminating in a thinly-flowered *corymb*, the *pedicles*, in which are also villous, arranged subverticillately and closely round a very short, nearly obsolete *rachis*, whence they converge assurgently in the manner of an *umbel*; *bractes* very small, caducous; *corolla* hexapetalously parted, stellately patent; *segments* deciduously separable, nearly equal, oval-oblong, shortly tapered at the base, having a green glandular mark towards the top on the inside; *filaments*, filiform subulate, rather longer than corolla, from upright diverging, inserted by their base between the germen and corolla; *anthers* upright, ovate-sagittate, fixed by their base; *germen* small, oval, even, shining, without streak or furrow, pale green; *style* continuous, filiform, thicker, strict, smooth, whitish, equal to stamens, three times longer than germen, terminating in a blunt subpubescent stigmatose point; *berry* spherical, blue; cells dispermous; some of the seeds generally abortive. The leaves, when viewed through a magnifier, appear shagreened or roughened with small close pustules. As the germen swells the segments generally divide at the base and fall off. Michaux describes the bloom as fragrant; this we did not observe; he also says, that the corolla has sometimes a purple tinge on the inner side; and that in the Canadian specimens, the corymb or umbel is often proliferous; it may then be mistaken for a raceme. Native of Hudson's-Bay, Newfoundland, and Canada; found by Michaux on the Alleghany Mountains: β was introduced into Kew Gardens by Dr. Solander, in 1778, from Newfoundland. Our drawing was taken at Mr. Loddiges's nursery, Hackney. Hardy. Requires to be kept in peat-mould. Flowers in June. Its Indian name is *alecostote*, hunter's physic. G.

Syd. Edwards Del. Pub by T. Gillis St Geo Crescent Dec 1 1809.

PONTEDERIA CORDATA. HEART-LEAVED PONTEDERIA.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infundibuliformis, limbo fæpe bilabiato inæqualiter fexfido, rarius fexpartito fubæquali. *Stam.* 3 fummæ, 3 mediæ corollæ inferta. *Germ.* in plurimis inferum (fuperum? *G.*). *Stylus* 1. *Stigm.* 1. *Capf.* carnofa trilocularis, polyfperma. *Juff. Gen. Pl.* 55.

OBS. Herbæ *aquaticæ*; radices *fibrofæ*; folia *radicalia et caulina vaginantia, fæpe fagittata*; flores *fpicati et umbellati terminales aut ex fiffa foliorum vagina exferti, fingali fpathacei. Species quædam germine fupero aut femifupero. Id. l. c.* HETERANTHERÆ *ex triandris proxima affinis.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PONTEDERIA *cordata*; folii inferioris lamina cordato-fagittata, fuperioris epetiolata, tota in fpatham oblongiufculam obtufatam cucullatim convoluta; inflorefcentia fubfpadicea, exferta; pedunculo cylindraceo, tomentofo; racemulis fubfeffilibus in fafciculos preffos adductis, ebracteatis, in fpicam oblongam fparfim denfatiufque difpofitis; corolla infundibuliformi, bilabiata, bipartibili, inæquali, extus pubefcente; labio fupero ad medium trifido; infero tripartito laciniis anguftioribus divaricatioribus; ftaminibus in binos phalanges; fuperis triplo brevioribus, afcendentibus; inferis corollæ æqualibus, affurgentibus; germine fupero. *G.*

PONTEDERIA *cordata. Linn. Sp. Pl.* 2. 1. 412. *Syft. Veg. Murr.* 316. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 23. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 403. *Michaux Flor. Bor.-Amer.* 1. 193. *Lil. a Redouté. v.* 2. *tab.* 72.

P. floribus fpicatis. *Gron. Virg. ed.* 1. 37. *ed.* 2. 50.

P. foliis haftato cordatis, floribus fpicatis. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 7. *n.* 1.

P. foliis cordatis floribus fpicatis. *Trew Ehret.* 45. *t.* 83.

GLADIOLUS

GLADIOLUS lacuſtris virginianus &c, *Pet. Gaz.* 1. *t.* 1. *f.* 12.

SAGITTARIÆ ſimilis planta &c. *Mor. Hiſt.* 3. 618. *ſ.* 15. *t.* 4. *f.* 8.

PLANTAGINI aquaticæ quodummodo accedens &c. *Pluk. Mant.* 152. *t.* 349. *f. ult.*

DESC. *Root* perennial, fibrous; *ſtem* herbaceous, petiolelike, ſubcylindrical, about the thickneſs of one's finger, of various heights, filled with ſpongy pith, buoyant; petiole of *lower leaf* fiſtularly convolute, ſheathing; *blade* cordately ſagittate, ſtriate, nerves cloſe, parallel, of one ſize, no midrib; *upper leaf* terminal, ſpatheform, ſeſſile, oblong, obtuſe, cucullately convolute, with a ſlanted lateral fiſſure, ſheathing the *peduncle*; which is about two inches long, thick, cylindrical, tomentoſe, ferruginous; *inflorescence* ſubſpadiceous; *racemelets* ſubſeſſile, of about five flowers, contracted into heaped bracteleſs *faſcicles*, diſpoſed ſparſely with ſmall intervals round a common axis in a cylindrical ſpike of about two or three inches long; *corolla* deep blue, externally pubeſcent, aſcendent, funnelform-bilabiate, diviſible to the baſe into halves; narrowed downwards into an hexagonal curved purpliſh *tube* about half the length of the *limb*; which is bilabiate and ſexpartite; each *lip* of three *ſegments*, thoſe of the upper divided only to about the middle, broader, their *middlemoſt* twice the broadeſt, ovate, obtuſe, having on the inner ſide a ſmall round convex protuberance, *lateral ones* lanceolate; thoſe of the *lower lip* equal, oval lanceolate, diverging further aſunder, propendent, eaſily parted into ungues down to the baſe of the corolla; *filam.* filiform, pubeſcent, in two ranks; *three upper ones* thrice ſhorter than the others, aſcendent, adnate to the lower part of the tube, *middle* ſhorteſt, leſs adnate; *three lower ones* decurrently adnate the whole length of the tube, equal to the corolla, aſſurgent, recumbent on the lower lip; *anthers* ſmall, oblong, incumbent; *germ.* ſuperior, reddiſh, ſmall, pyramidal-ovate; *ſtyle* continuous, twice ſhorter than corolla, thicker than filaments, aſſurgent, flexuoſe, ending in an obtuſe glandularly pubeſcent *ſtigmatoſe point.*

Native of various parts of North-America; growing in ditches and the ſhallow parts of other waters in the manner of our common Arrow-head. The drawing was made at Mr. VERE's, where it grew luxuriantly in the pond in his garden. Blooms in July and Auguſt; hardy; has no ſcent. The ſtem is partly under water, but the leaves are out of it, and do not float on the ſurface. *G.*

AGAVE VIRGINICA. SPIKE-FLOWERED AGAVE.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. (supera G.) tubulosa, infundibuliformis, limbo sexpartito. *Stam.* exserta, summæ corollæ infixa. *Anth.* longæ versatiles. *Caps.* utrinque attenuata, subtrigona, polysperma; seminibus planis gemino ordine dispositis. *Juss. Gen. Pl.* 51.

OBS. Caulis *subnullus aut caudiciformis*; folia *radicalia canaliculata rigida, apice (sæpe etiam margine) spinosa, juniora, obvoluta*; *panicula e caudice assurgens maxima, pyramidata.* *Habitus* YUCCÆ, *flos diversus.* Id. l. c.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AGAVE *virginica*; *(rhizoma crassum fusiformi-cylindraceum descendens, præmorsum? nec in caudicem assurgens;)* foliis radicalibus, plurimis, e deorsum convoluto-compactis, in orbem ambienter et recumbenter divergentibus, lanceolatis, coriaceo-crassis, rigidis, margine cartilaginea tenuissime denticulata, cuspide spinæformi; scapo simplicissimo, foliolis vagis dissitis obsito; bracteis sphacelatis germini subæqualibus; floribus subsessilibus, in spicam longam eductis, remotius sparsis, ex adpresso-erectis divergentibus; stylo lobulis tribus stigmatosis emarginatis hianter patentibus terminato. G.

AGAVE *virginica. Linn. Sp. Pl.* 2. 1. 461. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 472. *Walt. Flor. Carol.* 121. *n.* 149. *Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 2. *t.* 378. *Coll.* 2. 261. *Michaux Fl. Bor.-Amer.* 1. 187. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 193.

ALOE foliis lanceolatis spina cartilaginea terminatis floribus alternis sessilibus. *Gron. Virg. ed.* 1. 152. *ed.* 2. 53.

DESC. *Root* perennial; *rootstock* descending, fleshy, fusiform-cylindrical, about an inch in diameter, præmorse? throwing out numerous

numerous thickiſh fibres, not elongated into a *caudex* upwards; *leaves* numerous, radical, ambient, downwards convolutely packed, upwards divergently recumbent, lanceolate, coriaceouſly thickened, rigid, from four to eight inches long, about two broad, with a very narrow cartilaginous finely denticulate-ciliate border, terminating in a ſpinous point; *ſcape* central, quite ſimple, from four to five feet high, round, beſet with ſeveral ſmall ſpathelike diſtant ſtraggling leaflets, erect, ſtrict; *inflorescence* terminal, ſpiked, ſubflexuoſe, many-flowered, ſubſeſſile, rather diſtant, ſparſe, upright; *pedicles* nearly obſolete; *bractes* ſcarioſe, ſphacelate, about even with the germen, convolute-acuminate; *corolla* from adpreſſed-upright far diverging, greeniſh, cupped-tubular, obtuſely hexagonal, alternate angles broader; *limb* ſixparted, upright, ſcarcely diverging, but little ſhorter than *tube*; *ſegments* oblong-tapered, convolute-concave, quickly ſphacelate; *filaments* adnate to the tube, overtopping the corolla by nearly a third, thick-filiform, ſomewhat compreſſed, equal, faſciculate, ſlightly divergent upwards, green, dotted with ſmall purple ſpots; *anthers* large, linear-oblong, incumbent, balancing; *germen* continuous to the corolla, inferior, oval-oblong, obtuſely-trigonal; *ſtyle* upright, gradually lengthening, but always ſhorter than ſtamens, thicker, obtuſely triquetral as if of three concrete filiform ſhafts; ending in three emarginate divaricately patent *ſtigmatoſe lobes*.

Native of Carolina and Virginia, growing in graſſy ſpots. Introduced into Kew Gardens, by Mr. JOHN CREE, in 1765. The bloom is very ſweet. Varies with ſpotted and plain leaves. Flowers in Auguſt and September. Requires to be kept in the greenhouſe. The ſpecimen was ſent us by Mr. LODDIGES, of Hackney. *G.*

ERRATA.

No. 1053. l. 10. pro "media" lege "extima."

No. 1055. l. 21. for "we need add no further deſcription to the many" read "we need not add any further deſcription to thoſe."

No. 1149. l. 20. poſt "*Ed.*" infere "2."

No. 1149. l. penult. pro "Cluſiii" lege "Cluſii."

Syd. Edwards Del. Pub.d by T. Curtis S.t Geo. Cr. Soeur.t Dec.r 1.st

XYRIS OPERCULATA. CAP-FRUITED XYRIS.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 3 petala, æqualis. *Glum.* 3-valves cartilagineæ in capitulum. *Capſ.* ſupera unilocularis. *Vahl. Enum.* 2. 204. *Cal.* *Glumæ* 3 cartilagineæ, nitidæ, inæquales: *una* exteriore maxima, ovato-rotundata, concava; *duabus* interioribus arcuatis, naviculari-compreſſis, apice denticulatis. *Cor.* tripetala. *Stam.* 3. *Styl.* unicus. *Capſ.* ſupera, unilocularis ad angulos rima dehiſcens. *Sem.* parietalia. *Gærtn. Sem.* 1. *p.* 52. *Capſ.* ſupera, trilocularis. *Labill. Nov. Holl.* 1. 14. *Capſ.* oblonga unilocularis trivalvis. *Sem.* nonnulla, oblonga, receptaculo columnari ſuis pedicellis inſerta. *Ruiz et Pavon. Fl. per* 2. 46.

OBS. Folia *radicalia, baſi vaginantia, enſiformia, ſcapo breviora, glaberrima, ſtriata.* Scapi *erecti, ſimpliciſſimi, glabri.* Capitulum *terminale, ſolitarium, imbricatum, ſquamis ferrugineis, margine dilutioribus.* Vahl. l. c.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

XYRIS *operculata; (planta cæſpitoſa, rigens; radix fibroſa;)* foliis duriuſculis, compreſſo-ſetiformibus, *(hic inde uno torto,)* deorſum equitanter conduplicatis vaginis radicalibus convolutis ſtipatis; ſcapo duplo longiori ancipiter filiformi; capitulo ſubgloboſo; ſquamis ſubputamineo-duris, obtuſiſſimis; ſpatha è valvulis tribus, binis glumaceis oppoſitis, altera media difformi caduca; corollæ laminis obovato-rotundis, margine denticulatis; ſtaminibus ſingulis ſeta longiori penicillatim capitata à baſi appendiculatis; ſtigmatibus ex anguſte cucullatis in laminas rotatim expanſas fimbriatulas ampliatis; capſula operculata. *G.*

XYRIS *operculata. Labill. Nov. Holl.* 14. *t.* 10. *Dryand. Chlor. Nov. Holl. in Ann. of Bot. v.* 2. 305.

XYRIS *anceps. Vahl. Enum.* 2. 205 ?

DESC. *Plant* perennial, herbaceous, ceſpitoſe; *root* fibrous; *leaves* compreſſed-ſetiform, upright, thickiſh, harſh, here and there one ſpirally twiſted, downwards conduplicate, equitant, of a deep purple colour (according to LABILLARDIERE, villoſe within), with ſeveral membranous convolute *root-ſheaths* about an

an inch and a half in length; *scapes* several, ancipitally filiform, ſtrict, quite ſimple, not ſtriate, generally twiſted, twice longer than the leaves, which are about nine inches high, terminated by a ſmall ſubgloboſe *head* of roundiſh, convex, imbricate, putamineouſly hardened, cartilaginous, brown *ſcales*; lower ones ſmalleſt; all fining off towards the edge; within each of theſe is a one-flowered, glumaceous, ſeſſile *ſpathe* of three valves, the two outer navicularly convolute and oppoſite (according to LABILLARDIERE, pubeſcent at the back), the other ſhorter, compreſſed, encloſed, enveloping the unexpanded flower, caducous; *corolla* yellow, fugacious, tripetalous, regular, equal; *petals* broad-ſpathulate; *ungues* about the length of the ſcales, very narrow, convergent; *laminæ* rotately explanate, obovate-round, ſubdenticulately edged; *filaments* ſubulate, adnate to and about the length of the ungues, each being accompanied from the baſe by a ſomewhat longer ſetiform pencil-tufted upright *appendage*; *anthers* oblong-ſagittate, upright; *piſtil* declined, about equal to corolla; *germen* green, trigonally turbinate; *ſtyle* triquetral filiform, terminating in three divergent *ſtigmas*, which from filiform and convolutely cucullate, are enlarged into rotately expanding eroſely fringed laminas; *capſ.* obovate, trilocular, three-valved; *valves* ſeptiferous down their middle, retuſe; the whole capped by a ſeparate lid of one piece; *ſeeds* many, oblong, on a *receptacle* which is nearly diſtinct from the *ſepta*.

Native of Botany-Bay as well as of Van Diemen's Land. We have little doubt but that VAHL's *anceps* is of this ſpecies, although a Malabar plant. We have truſted to LABILLARDIERE as to the ſeed-veſſel which we did not ſee.

Our ſpecimen produced ſeveral flowers in ſucceſſion; they had no ſcent. Firſt raiſed in this country by Mr. LODDIGES, of Hackney. Blooms in Auguſt; ſhould be kept in the greenhouſe. Mr. BROWN informed us of the nature of the middle valve of the ſpathe. *G.*

Pub.d by T.° Curtis, St.° Geo.° Cresc.t Dec.r 1808.

DIGITALIS LANATA. WOOLLY-SPIKED FOX-GLOVE.

****

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* campanulata, 5-fida, ventricosa. *Caps.* ovata, 2-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DIGITALIS *lanata*; spica simplici lanata, labii inferioris lobo intermedio oblongo plano glabro: lateralibus acutis.

DIGITALIS *lanata*. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. 287. *Ehrh. Beitr.* 7. *p.* 152. *Waldst. et Kitaib. Plant. Hung.* 1. *p.* 76. *t.* 74. *Donn Hort. Cantab.* 141.

DESCR. Herbaceous, perennial. *Stem* simple, erect, angular, smooth at the lower part, woolly above, terminated in a crowded spike. *Leaves* lanceolate, subtrinerved, smooth. *Bractes* like the leaves: lower ones longer than the flowers, ciliated; becoming gradually smaller and more woolly towards the top. *Calyx* sessile: *segments* lanceolate, acute, woolly. *Corolla* irregular, tubular-campanulate: *tube* inflated at the base: *faux* gaping, variegated with rust-coloured net-work: *limb* bilabiate: teeth of the *upper lip* two, short, pointed: *lower lip* 3-lobed, lateral lobes short and pointed like the teeth of the upper lip: middle lobe oblong, whitish, smooth, flat. *Stamens* didynamous: two lower *filaments* longest, spirally twisted at the base: *anthers* bipartite, at first yellow, afterwards rust-coloured. *Germen* conical, terminated in a straightish hairy persistent *style*. *Stigma* bipartite.

Native of Hungary. Hardy. Flowers in June, July, and August. Propagated by seeds. Introduced, according to DONN, in 1790. Communicated by Messrs. NAPIER and CHANDLER, Nurserymen at Vauxhall, in 1807.

S.E. del. F.S. sculp.

Pub.d by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Dec.r 1. 1808

CLEMATIS CYLINDRICA. LONG-FLOWERED VIRGIN'S-BOWER.

Clafs and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 0. *Petala* 4, rarius 5. *Sem.* caudata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CLEMATIS *cylindrica*; (ſcandens) foliolis ovatis glabris ſimplicibus petiolatis, pedunculis terminalibus ſolitariis, corollis cernuis cylindricis: petalis ſubcoriaceis undulatis conniventibus.
CLEMATIS *Viorna. Bot. Repoſ.* 71.
CLEMATIS *alpina. Lodd. Catalogue.*
CLEMATIS *reticulata*; foliis compoſitis; foliis oblongo-ovalibus utrinque obtuſis, omnibus integris petiolatiſque: floribus ſolitariis. *Michaux Fl. Fl. Bor. Am. v.* 1. *p.* 318?

DESCR. *Stems* climbing, ſhrubby, but with us dying down to the ground every winter, furrowed. *Leaves* pinnate: upper ones ſimple. *Leaflets* oblong-ovate, narrowed at both extremities, ſmooth, beautifully veined when held to the light, petiolated, ſometimes deformedly lobate, but hardly ever ternate. *Peduncles* terminal, longer than the leaves, really ſolitary, for although two unopened flower buds frequently appear, one on each ſide, at the ſame time with the terminal flower; yet it is afterwards evident that theſe are ſide ſhoots, bearing a flower at the extremity, as one or two pair of leaves grow from them, while the true peduncle is naked. We have never ſeen all three in flower at the ſame time as figured in the Botaniſt's Repoſitory. *Corolla* cernuous, ſomewhat leathery, but not nearly ſo thick as that of CLEMATIS *Viorna*, cylindrical: *petals* lanceolate, curled at the edge towards the point and

and twisted, but not rolled back, as in C. *crispa*, of a deep violet blue on the outside, white at the edges and within. The *arista* of the seeds covered with silky hairs more adpressed than in the figure.

We were informed by Mr. LODDIGES, who communicated the plant to us, that it has been many years in Messrs. GORDON and THOMPSON's garden at Mile-End, who probably obtained it from North-America.

It has more affinity with CLEMATIS *crispa* than with *Viorna*, but we apprehend is distinct from both. From the latter it is distinguished by the flowers being more cylindrical, with petals far thinner, and curled at the edges; from the former, by the petals being never rolled back, as in that, and by the arista of the seeds not being naked; and from both, by the leaflets being much narrower, never cordate, nor growing by threes, as the lower ones generally do in both the other species.

This plant may be the CLEMATIS *reticulata* of MICHAUX, but he describes the leaflets as being obtuse at both ends, whereas ours are acute; and says the veins, which form the network, are prominent on both sides the leaf; whereas ours are, as in most other plants, prominent on the under surface and depressed on the upper.

It is perfectly hardy, but as it seldom perfects its seeds with us, must be propagated by laying down the branches, or parting the roots in the spring. Flowers in July or August, and continues flowering till checked by the frosty nights.

Pub.d by T. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent Dec.r 1.1808.

F. Sansom Sculp.

PRIMULA VILLOSA, *var.* NIVEA. SNOWY PRIMROSE.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Involucrum umbellulæ polyphyllum. *Corollæ* tubus cylindricus, ore patulo.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PRIMULA *villosa*; foliis ovato-cuneiformibus sursum dentatis carnosis pubescentibus, scapo umbellato, corollis glabris infundibuliformibus: laciniis obcordatis.

α. corollis rubro-violaceis: centro albido.

PRIMULA *villosa*; foliis obovatis dentatis villosis, scapo breviſſimo multifloro. *Supra No.* 14.

PRIMULA *villosa*; foliis planis serrulatis hirsutis. *Jacq. Fl. Aust. App. p.* 157. *t.* 27.

PRIMULA *hirsuta. Allioni Fl. Ped. n.* 337.

PRIMULA foliis subhirsutis dentatis, scapo paucifloro. *Hall. Hist. n.* 613.

SANICULA alpina purpurea. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 242.

AURICULA URSI Saniculæ species. *Cam. Herb.* 330. —*Epitom.* 706. *Gesner. Ic. Æn.* 77.

β. corollis puniceis centro flavo.

PRIMULA *pubescens*; foliis planis serrulatis subvillosis. *Jacq. Misc.* 1. *p.* 159. *t.* 18. *f.* 2.

AURICULA URSI secunda. *Clus. Pan.* 346. ad exemplar in horto cultum. *Hist.* 303. *Ger. Emac.* 783. *cum fig. Clusii.*

SANICULA alpina rubra. *Tabern.* 706. *cum fig. Clus. corrupta.*

γ. corollis niveis.

PRIMULA *nivalis. Donn Hort. Cant.* 35. *et Hortulanorum.*

AURICULA URSI flore niveo. *Weinm. Phyt. t.* 207 *?*—flore albo. *Hort. Eyst. O. Vern.* 1 *?*

AURICULA URSI minima flore niveo. *Clus. Pan. p.* 351 *?*

All

All the PRIMULAS vary so much in size, in the number of flowers, and in the relative length of the scape, that when cultivated it becomes not a little difficult to decide to which species they really belong. That our present plant ought to be considered as a variety of PRIMULA *villosa*, we are convinced by its villous, wedge-shaped *leaves*, toothed at the upper ovate part only, and quite entire below; and by the funnel-shaped *corollas*; characters which seem very constant in all the varieties. The *scape* is erect, generally shorter than the leaves, and bearing an erect umbel, consisting of a great number of snow-white flowers, crowded together and very sweet-scented. The *involucre* consists of one larger bracle, and a small very obtuse one to each pedicle. The *pedicles* in this variety scarcely exceed the calyx in length. This relative shortness of the pedicle is the only character we could take hold of, as affording a specific distinction from the other varieties; and this seems hardly sufficient to counteract the perfect coincidence of so many others. We have arranged the varieties according to the colour of the flower, rather than the degree of hairiness or the length of the scape, as seeming to be less dependant upon soil and other circumstances of cultivation.

The PRIMULA *nivalis* of PALLAS and WILLDENOW is the *longifolia* of CURTIS (supra No. 392); we conclude therefore, that as Mr. DONN has inserted the *longifolia*, as well as the *nivalis*, in his catalogue, that this is the plant which he meant by the latter designation; under which we also received it from Mr. LODDIGES. It is a very desirable herbaceous perennial; native of the mountains of Austria and of the Alps; perfectly hardy, and as easily propagated as the common AURICULAS. Flowers in April and May.

T. Curtis S.t Geo: Crescent. Dec.r 1. 1803

DIANTHUS DISCOLOR. TWO-COLOURED PINK.

Clafs and Order.

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. cylindricus, 1-phyllus: baſi ſquamis 4. *Petala* 5, unguiculata. *Capſ.* cylindrica, 1-locularis.

Specific Character.

DIANTHUS *diſcolor*; floribus ſolitariis, ſquamis calycinis ſubſenis ovato-acuminatis patentibus, corollis inæqualiter ſerratis ſubtus diſcoloribus, foliis lanceolatis ſcabris internodio longioribus.

In a genus ſo ſubject to produce varieties as DIANTHUS, it is not without heſitation that we conſider the preſent one as a diſtinct ſpecies. It has certainly great affinity with DIANTHUS *caucaſeus*, No. 795 of this work, and is alſo a native of Mount Caucaſus. It differs from it however not only in the ſize and colour of the flower, but in having the ſcales or bractes patent, inſtead of being, as in *caucaſeus*, adpreſſed to the calyx and terminated in a longer awn-like proceſs, and in having the laſt leaves of the ſtem always cloſe to the calyx, giving the appearance of ſix ſcales inſtead of four, the uſual number. Neither has the plant the glaucous hue of the former. The petals are larger, not ſo deeply and leſs regularly inciſed, and their under ſurface is of a greeniſh ſulphur colour, forming a ſtriking contraſt to the bright carmine of the upper, which circumſtance has given riſe to our ſpecific name. Among the Caucaſian plants in the Bankſian Herbarium, there are ſpecimens under the name of DIANTHUS *caucaſeus*, which come nearer to our preſent plant than to the one

one figured at No. 795; indeed we ſee no other difference than that the leaves of the former are wider and longer, and the awns of the calyx more lengthened out, differences probably ariſing ſolely from cultivation. But as both ſpecies are natives of Caucaſus, and neither of them have as yet been received into any ſyſtematic work, we do not think it adviſable to change our former name.

The flowers are inodorous. Hardy. Propagated by ſeeds or layers as the common Pink. Blooms in July. Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES.

Pub.d by T. Curtis St.r Geo: Crescent Jan.y 1809.

F. Sansom Sculp.

IRIS SIBIRICA (β). WHITE-FLOWERED MEADOW-FLAG.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 669, 787, & 986.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *sibirica; (imberbis; cæspitosa, procerior; rhizoma carnosum, crassum, horizontaliter prorepens; compactim nodosum; supra ramentis sphacelatis consitum;)* foliis erectis (5—7), anguste lorato-ensatis *(caulinorum superiore non infrequenter flexuoso-undato)* caulem teretem cavum sursum geniculatum subæquantibus; spatha terminali subbiflora *(plerumque et altera in ramulum huic paulo infra subjectum uniflora)*; valvis scariosis, sphacelatis, squarroso-divaricantibus; germine triangulari-prismatico tubo anguloso-cupulato duplo longiore; corollæ laciniis extimis spatulato-obovatis, divergentibus, laminis recurvato-deflexis; intimis oblongiusculis, angustioribus, surrecto-conniventibus, deorsum attenuatis; labii intimi stigmatum laciniarum altera alteri a latere incumbente. *G.*

IRIS *sibirica. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 57. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 71. *Thunb. Ir. n.* 33. *Jacq. Austr.* 1. 6. *t.* 3. *Gærtn. Sem.* 1. 38. *t.* 13. *f.* 1. *Curt. supra No.* 50. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Vahl Enum.* 2. 148. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 237.

I. *pratensis. Lam. Enc.* 3. 300. *Lam. et Decand. Fl. Fr.* 3. 239.

I. foliis linearibus, caule subnudo, petalis reflexis imberbibus venosis, tubarum arcu acuminato. *Hall. Helv.* 2. *n.* 1259.

I. corollis imberbibus, germinibus trigonis, caule tereti, foliis linearibus. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 7. *n.* 20. *Gmel. Fl. Sib.* 1. 28.

I. sylvestris byzantina peramæna. *Lob. Ic.* 69. *Ger. Emac. t.* 56. *f.* 4.

I. angustifolia minor pannonica sive versicolor Clusii. *Park. Par. t.* 185. *f.* 3.

I. angustifolia II. *Clus. Hist.* 1. 229.

(β.) corolla albescente. *G.*

IRIS *flexuosa. Murr. in Nov. Com. Gæt. v.* 7. 30. *t.* 4. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 131. *Nobis supra No.* 986. *p. all. in Spec. Synth. (Murrajo se pro* barbata *imposuit; quod vero* imberbis *sit certiores ex iterata in vivo autopsia facti sumus; idem etiam expresse demonstrat in ipsa annexa sua tabula unius e laciniis extimis corolla separatæ delineatio.)* G.

I. candidis floribus angustifolia. *Lob. Adv. ed.* 2. 479. *Ic.*

I. angustifolia minor alba Clusii. *Park. Parad.* 184.

DESCR.

Descr. *Plant* ceſpitoſe; *rootſtock* fleſhy, thick, ſpreading horizontally, knobbed, with very ſhort internodes, beſet on the upper ſide with ſcarioſe ſphacelate *rootſheaths* and remnants of decayed foliage; *integuments* dark-brown; *leaves* 5—7 in each diſtinct faſcicle, narrowly lorate-enſiform; *cauline* ones generally two, the uppermoſt of which is not unfrequently flexuoſely waved; *ſtem* 2—3 feet high or higher, upright, round, hollow, upwards geniculately flexuoſe, terminated by a two-flowered *ſpathe* or *involucre* (a little below which there is uſually a branchlet that bears another that is one-flowered); *valves* ſphacelate, ſcarioſe, brown, ſquarroſely divaricate; *pedicles* generally longer than theſe, unequal; *germen* green, priſmatic-oblong, generally ſhorter than *pedicles*, twice as long as the tube of the corolla, which is angularly and ſhortly cupped, green; *outer ſegments* largeſt, obovate ſpathulate; *ungues* flat, ſmooth, turbinately divergent; *laminæ* nearly twice longer than theſe, obtuſe, recurvedly deflected on the inner ſide, interſected longitudinally by a glandular prominent weal or ridge that loſes itſelf gradually at each extremity; *inner ſegments* upright, connivent, oval-oblong, tapered near the baſe into ſhort pedicellately convolute *ungues*; *ſtyle* the length of the tube, free; *ſtigmas* divaricate, recurved, nearly horizontal, oblong-cuneate, rather longer than outer *ungues*; *inner lip* bipartite, ſegments ſubparabolical, rounded obliquely, denticulately jagged, the inner edge of the one lapping over that of the other; *outer lip* minute, ſubulate, entire, revolute; *capſule* brown, coriaceous, ovate-oblong, bluntly trigonal, *ſutures* overlaid by a prominent filiformly thickened nerve, that ſplits together with theſe; *valves* veined-wrinkled, with a ſhallow-depreſſed line down their middle anſwering to the baſe of the *ſeptum*; *ſeeds* piled in double columns in each cell, cartilaginous, flattened on both ſides, thickiſh, ſemilunate, ſmooth, brown.

Native of Germany, Switzerland, Dauphiny, Siberia, and, according to Gmelin, of Kamtſchatca; ſaid to be generally found on the outſkirts of watery meadows. We cannot otherwiſe account for Murray's terming the corolla of this variety "*bearded*;" than by ſuppoſing, that he has deſcribed from the engraving which accompanies his account of it, and has miſtaken the lines that were meant by the artiſt to repreſent the veining on the inner ſide of the unguis of a detached outer ſegment of the flower given in that plate, for a "*beard.*" The flexuoſe-undulate upper ſtem-leaf is neither conſtant in nor peculiar to the preſent variety. The bloom, which is produced about June or July, has a ſlight degree of fragrance. A hardy plant, of eaſy culture, and known to our Gardeners for theſe two centuries paſt. *G.*

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ORNITHOGALUM THYRSOIDES. THYRSE-FLOWERING STAR OF BETHLEHEM.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 653, *et* 746. OBS.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ORNITHOGALUM *thyrſodies*; foliis radicalibus, pluribus, laxius ambienter recumbentibus, lorato-acuminatis, ſubconvoluto-concavis, ſubtiliſſime cartilagineo-ciliatis; racemo erecto, multifloro, corymboſe faſtigiante; corolla ſubcampanulato-rotata, citius poſt antheſin fructum groſſificantem claudente; laciniis lanceolato-oblongis; filamentis alternis deorſum utrinque membrana alari unidentatim apiculata dilatatis; ſtylo triquetro germine paulo breviore; ſtigmate parvulo ſubtrilobo-capitellato puberulo ſtylo duplo breviore. *G.*

ORNITHOGALUM *thyrſoides. Jacq. Hort. Vindob.* 3. 17. *t.* 28. *Syſt. Veg. Murr. ed.* 14. 328. *Thunb. Prod.* 62.

O. *thyrſoides.* β. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 442. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 124. *excluſa var.* α. *ad* aureum *(ſupra No.* 190) *referenda.*

O. æthiopicum. *Cluſ. cur. poſt.* 21. *Park. Par.* 138.

Differs from *revolutum* (No. 653) in having ſegments of corolla that always converge more or leſs, and are never revolute or deflex; with a ſtyle that is twice longer than the ſtigma, which is alſo ſmaller: from *latteum* (No. 1134) in having

having a corymboſely faſtigiate raceme; a corolla more campanulately concave, and a ſtyle ſhorter than its germen, with a ſomewhat larger ſtigma. *Aureum* (No. 190) has a larger trilobate ſtigma than any of them, with a ſtyle that is nearly obſolete. The ſtem of the preſent ſpecies is ſometimes two feet high with a very numerous crowded raceme; the corolla is an inch and half or more in diameter, and ſeems to cloſe over the germen ſooner than in any other of the genus known to us; nor is it ever flatly expanded.

Our drawing was made from a comparatively weak and few-flowered ſpecimen. This is one of the few Cape of Good Hope plants mentioned by the earlier Botaniſts; CLUSIUS received a ſpecimen, by a Dutch ſhip that had touched at the Cape, ſo far back as 1605.

Communicated by Mr. SALISBURY, of the Botanic-Gardens, Brompton and Sloane-Street, who received the roots from JOHN BAKER, Eſq. Lower Groſvenor-Street, a ſteady patron of thoſe inſtitutions from their firſt eſtabliſhment. *G.*

E R R A T A.

No. 663. l. 24. poſt "*Parad.*" pro "130. *f.* 6." lege "129. *t.* 131. *f.* 6."
No. 710. l. 8. pro "ſcapis" lege "ſcapos."
No. 749. l. 28. pro "25." lege "125."
No. 898. l. 15. ante "*Sp.*" inſere "*Willd.*"
No. 986. l. 5. poſt verbum "biglumis" inſere "*Vahl Enum.* 2. 149. Iris an ſpuria?" deleque ad finem lineæ verba "*Herb. Bankſ.*"

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F. Sansom Sculp.

LILIUM CONCOLOR. CHINESE ORANGE LILY.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 798.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LILIUM *concolor;* caule tereti, villoſo; foliis caulinis, diffitoſparſis, oblongo-lanceolatis, acuminatis, villoſo-ciliatis, floralibus ſupremis verticillatim approximatis; racemo terminali, foliaceo, remote pauciflоro *(vel etiam uni-bifloro)* erecto; pedicellis *(in 4—5 floris)* axillaribus, ſummis duobus furcatim binatis; corolla erecta, revoluto-campanulata; laciniis oblongo-lanceolatis, concaviuſculis; deorſum latius unguiculatis cyathiformi coarctatis, inde revoluto-dellexis; intus deorſum rimâ ſecundum labra cryſtalline papilluloſâ inciſis; craſſe atque puberule apiculatis; intimis ſublatioribus, carunculis rarioribus obſoletius verruculatis; ſtaminibus corolla ſubduplo brevioribus, piſtillo æqualibus; germine clavato-columellari, obtuſe ſulcato-hexagona; ſtylo hoc ſubbreviore, clavato-incraſſato, teretius trigonoſtriato, in ſtigma continuum tumidiuſculum tricolli-obtuſatum glanduloſo-puberulum terminante. *G.*

LILIUM *concolor. Parad. Lond. tab.* 47.

LILIUM *bulbiferum. Thunb. in Linn. Tranſ. v.* 2. *p.* 333 *?*

LILIUM *philadelphicum. Id. in Flor. Jap.* 135 *? nec aliorum.*

DESCR. *Root* a round-ovate ſquamous *Bulb*, about the ſize of a pigeon's egg; *ſtem* 1—3 feet high or more, upright, round, ſimple, villous; remotely beſet with many, ſparſe, patent, oblong-lanceolate, far-acuminate, nerved, villouſly ciliate *leaves*; *raceme* terminal, erect, foliaceous, few- (1—5) flowered; *pedicles* longiſh, branchlike, lower ones axillary, two upper forked-binate, having at their baſe 3—4 verticillately approximated leaves; *corolla* of a deep orange-coloured red, erect, hexapetalouſly parted, revolutely campanulate; *ſegments* oblong-lanceolate, ſomewhat concave, with glandularly thickened ſubpubeſcent points; downwards narrower, ſubunguiculate, cyathiformly connivent; thence revolutely deflex for rather more than half their length; outwards interſected by a longitudinal carinate fillet; inwards traced along the *ungues* with a narrow melliferous groove, each edge of which is bordered by a row of ſmall cryſtalline papillæ; *inner ſegments* rather the broadeſt, ſubverrucoſely roughened by thinly ſcattered minute caruncles, and marked with a few ſmall blackiſh

blackish spots; *filaments* equal to *pistil*, twice shorter than corolla, subulate-filiform, from upright divergent, deep-red; *anthers* oblong-linear, incumbent; *pollen* minium-coloured; *germen* green, rather longer than the style, subclavately columnar, obtusely sulcate-hexagonal; *style* thickish, subclavate, trigonal-striate, round, as if composed of three conjoined; terminating in a continuous, rather enlarged, three-knobbedly obtuse, glandularly pubescent, *stigmatose point*.

Native of China. Our drawing was made from Mr. Greville's collection at Paddington; where it was received in this country. A hardy greenhouse plant; flowering in June and July. Scentless; but very ornamental.

While known to us only through the medium of the plate in the *Paradisus Londinensis*; we believed it to be the same with our Lilium *pensylvanicum*, No. 872; see our remarks in No. 1082. From this we now find it to differ, in having a stem, which besides being far more robust, is round and even, and not decurrently ridged as in that; with pedicles and outside of corolla devoid of the cottony-tomentose pubescence so conspicuous in the other; the *ungues* of the corolla are also here more straightly and closely convergent, while the *laminæ* are more revolutely and much farther deflected than there; the organs of fructification are proportionably shorter, and the germen is rather shorter than the style; instead of being twice as long, as in *pensylvanicum*; there are several other minuter distinctions, besides general appearance.

We have still to ascertain the country to which *pensylvanicum* belongs, and to say in what it differs from *bulbiferum*, except economy. It has now been cultivated in our gardens, at the least, for sixty years, during which time it has maintained unchanged its appearance and habits. Is very shy of flowering, never produces above two flowers and rarely more than one, hardly ever a perfect pistil, but a profusion of offsets, which never arrive to a greater size than a small walnut; the stem to us has the appearance of having been drawn up in a hotbed-frame; being always lax and feeble. Mr. Whitley, who first informed us he had it from America, upon farther recollection, thinks it was given him for a Russian plant. Catesby, whose drawing was made from a plant in Collinson's garden, most probably guessed it to be a Pensylvanian vegetable solely from memory. In the Bankian Herbarium there is a Lily from that American state, different from any other yet published, but certainly not this, a specimen of which from Collinson's garden is also to be found there. Is it the variety *II. foliis angustioribus.—(α) flore miniato* of the Lilium *bulbiferum* of Gmelin's *Flora sibirica*; and a Siberian plant? Or is it from China? We are persuaded that it is not a native of America. *G.*

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F. Sansom Sculp

WACHENDORFIA BREVIFOLIA. DINGY-FLOWERED WACHENDORFIA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1060.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

WACHENDORFIA *brevifolia;* racemo laxo, foliis lanceolatis, quinquenerviis, plicatis, villosis. *Soland. MSS. in Schedulis Banksianis.*

SISYRINCHIUM ramosum æthiopicum; foliis plicatis nervosis et incanis; radice tuberosa phœnicea. *Breyn. Cent. t.* 37. *p.* 85. *Rudb. Elys.* 2. 13. *f.* 10. *(fig. Breynii).*

We believe this to be specifically distinct from that figured under the name of *birsuta* (No. 614); but as we missed the opportunity of examining the living plant, after Mr. EDWARDS had drawn it; we cannot, with precision, determine the differences. BREYNIUS describes the stem of *brevifolia* as being a foot high, round, green, and hairy; the flowers as crimson intermixed with a tawny yellow colour, with some soft hairs on the outside; the leaves in his figure are distich, one placed above the other edgewise, about half a foot long, and diverging falcately.

In our drawing, besides the difference of colour, the stem appears thicker, rounder, and less flexuose; the branches far more numerous, and placed with much shorter intervals from each other; the upper lateral segments of the corolla are far broader, more rounded at their apex, lapping farther over the edges of the lower lateral segments than in *birsuta*; nor do the defloresent corollas shew the *villi*, so conspicuous

conſpicuous in the drawing of that; at the baſe of the corolla, cloſe over the baſe of the ſtamens, are ſeen two ſmall round marks in this, which we do not perceive in the drawing of the other; whether they are glandular or merely coloured we cannot ſay.

Dr. SOLANDER has left no further deſcription than the above ſhort ſpecific character; but the ſpecimen from which he took it is ſtill preſerved in the Bankſian Herbarium.

Our drawing was made ſome years ago at Mr. WOODFORD'S garden at Vauxhall. Native of the Cape of Good Hope; a greenhouſe plant. *G.*

ADDENDUM.

No. 872. l. 13. ante verbum "*Cateſb,*" infere "LILIUM anguſtifolium flore rubro ſingulari."

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F. Sansom Sculp.

CELASTRUS PYRACANTHUS. PYRACANTHA-LEAVED STAFF-TREE.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 5-petala patens. *Capſ.* 3-gona, 3-valvis : valvis medio ſeptiferis. *Sem.* calyptrata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CELASTRUS *pyracanthus ;* ramis teretibus, foliis ellipticis ſubintegerrimis lucidis, paniculis axillaribus paucifloris, pedicellis unifloris divaricatis.

CELASTRUS ſpinis nudis, ramis teretibus foliis acutis. *Hort. Cliff.* 72. *Sp. Pl.* 285. *Reich.* 553. *Willd. Sp.* 1. 1129. *Mill. Icon. t.* 87. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 272. *Gært. Fruct.* 2. *t.* 95.

C. ſpinoſus, foliis obovatis integris marginatis paniculis axillaribus. *Thunb. Prod.* 42.

LYCIUM æthiopicum, pyracanthæ folio. *Comm. Hort.* 1. *p.* 163. *t.* 84. *Weinm. Phyt. t.* 687. *Raj. Dend.* 72.

ALATERNUS Arbuti foliis lucidis. *Pluk. Phyt. t.* 126. *f.* 2 *et* 3.

RHAMNO ſimilis ; Africana ; fructu triloculari folio pyracanthæ. *Bærh. Ind. Alt.* 2. *p.* 212.

This evergreen ſhrub is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, from which country it was early introduced into Holland, and thence diſperſed over moſt parts of Europe. It has been long common in our greenhouſes. This genus is ſo ſubject to vary, under cultivation, with reſpect to being with or without ſpines, that it is not poſſible to make uſe of this circumſtance as a fixed character : the individual from which

our

our drawing was taken was without ſpines, whilſt of two young plants, both offsets of this, one was armed with ſpines the other unarmed.

At firſt ſight, the figure of COMMELIN, taken from a ſhrub that flowered in the Botanic Garden at Amſterdam, and that of MILLER, appear very diſſimilar; the former having leaves acutely, and even deeply ſerrated, which in the latter are altogether entire; and the deſcriptions of both authors agree with their repreſentations. We are neverthelefs inclined to believe that the above figures were both intended for the ſame ſpecies. That the leaves are very ſubject to vary, both in their general figure and margins, appears from MILLER's own ſpecimen, preſerved in the Bankſian Herbarium, in which ſome of the lower leaves are deeply but finely toothed. In confirmation of the identity of theſe plants, it may be obſerved, that the Chelſea Garden was probably ſupplied with it from that of Amſterdam, and that WEINMAN, who could hardly miſtake COMMELIN's plant, has drawn his figure with leaves perfectly entire. WILLDENOW has aſſerted that the CELASTRUS *pyracanthus* deſcribed by THUNBERG is altogether a different ſpecies from that of LINNÆUS, but we ſee no reaſon to think ſo; the ſpecific phraſe of the former, above quoted, agrees very well with our plant, except in the leaves being obovate; as we have occaſionally ſeen them, and alſo obcordate and acute in the ſame plant.

In LINNÆUS's own ſpecimen from CLIFFORD's Garden, in the poſſeſſion of Sir JOSEPH BANKS, the leaves are moſtly obovate, marginated, and rather denticulated than ſerrated, the ſame as we have generally found them in the younger plants in our greenhouſes. Even the ſhrub from which our drawing was taken has ſome leaves with a few cartilaginous teeth, ſo rigid as to be like little ſpines.

It is a hardy greenhouſe ſhrub, readily propagated by cuttings or offsets. Flowers during the ſummer months, and ripens its red fruit in the winter, and not unfrequently has ripe ſeed-veſſels and flowers at the ſame time.

Our drawing was taken in the garden of EDMUND GRANGER, Eſq. in Exeter, from a ſhrub which had been turned out into the border againſt a ſouthern wall, where it had grown much more vigorouſly than it did in the greenhouſe.

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F. Sansom Sculp.

TRIFOLIUM CANESCENS. GREY CLOVER.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Flores subcapitati. *Legumen* vix calyce longius, non dehiscens, deciduum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRIFOLIUM *canescens*; spicis ovatis laxis solitariis, calycis dentibus pilosis lanceolatis, corollis monopetalis, stipulis subulatis, foliolis obovatis emarginatis villosis, caule simplici adscendente. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 1369.

TRIFOLIUM orientale canescens, capitulo oblongo sordide albo. *Tournef. Cor.* 27.

DESC. *Stems* simple, assurgent, clothed at the lower part with the dead stipules, obtusely and obsoletely angled, covered with white hairs adpressed to the stem, which when dried give them an appearance remarkably whiter than the rest of the plant. *Leaves* alternate (the two upper ones opposite and remote from the head of flowers) petiolated. *Petioles* twice the length of the membranous striate *stipules*, terminated in two lanceolate-subulate, erect segments. *Leaflets* ternate, subsessile, elliptical or obovate, emarginate, covered on both sides with soft hairs, striated with numerous transverse somewhat branched veins. *Calyx*, the tubular part striate, white, covered with short soft hairs; teeth five, very patent, rigid, lanceolate-subulate, much more hairy than the tube: the lower one longest and standing forward, shorter than the tube of the flower. *Corolla* one-petaled: *vexillum* twice the length of the keel, obtuse, emarginate, undulate: *Alæ* connivent, equal to the *carina* which is boat-shaped, spotted with purple on the inside.

Stamens

Stamens diadelphous. *Stigma* flattened and hooked. The flowers grow in an elliptical head without bractes, are nearly ſeſſile, of a dirty white colour.

This plant differs from TRIFOLIUM *pannonicum* eſpecially in not having ſtraight ſtems, nor leaflets nearly ſo long and narrow, in the teeth of the calyx being much more patent and rigid, and the vexillum ſhorter, broader, and more obtuſe.

Although we have not been able to authenticate this ſpecies by a compariſon with a figure or undoubted ſpecimen, we think there can be very little doubt of the name being rightly applied; as we do not diſcover any diſagreement between WILLDENOW's deſcription and our own, except that he ſays the tube of the calyx is ſmooth, which in our plant is very villous, but the hairs on the teeth are ſo very much longer, that the others might be overlooked unleſs examined with a magnifier.

Native of Armenia and Caucaſus. Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES, in May 1806. Propagated by ſeeds. Hardy.

Robert Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, Lon.t 1809. Pl.m on Vel.m

STAPELIA PICTA. PAINTED STAPELIA.

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Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Contorta. *Nectar.* duplici ſtellula tegente genitalia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STAPELIA *picta ;* ramis ſimplicibus quadrifulcatis toruloſis, corollis ſemiquinquefidis nudis: laciniis ovato-acuminatis rugoſis: annulo orbiculari elevato rugoſiſſimo medio depreſſo papuloſo, nectarii infimi laciniis patentibus apice biſidis.
STAPELIA *picta. Donn Hort. Cant. p.* 53.
STAPELIA *variegata. Jacq. Miſc.* 1. *p.* 27. *t.* 4. *?*

Though nearly allied, we believe that this plant and STAPELIA *variegata*, No. 27 of this work, are ſufficiently diſtinct; but S. *variegata* of JACQUIN, above quoted, is probably the ſame ſpecies with the one here figured. For although there appears to be a conſiderable difference in their ſtems, yet, in this genus, theſe are ſo ſubject to vary from age, that characters drawn from them are ſeldom excellent; the parts of the flower afford much better, and, of theſe the different forms of the nectaries, though hitherto neglected, appear to us by far the beſt.

We long ago (vide No. 585) remarked, that we could not agree with JACQUIN and others, in conſidering theſe plants as properly belonging to the claſs Decandria; nor can we aſſent to the propriety of removing them to the claſs Gynandria. A perpendicular ſection of the flower of any of the Stapelias, through the centre of the germens, will ſhew that the ſtamens are ſupported entirely upon organs which take their riſe from the corolla; and even in theſe caſes where they

they appear to be moſt immediately incumbent upon the ſtigma, a thin membrane, which has its inſertion in the corolla, is interpoſed between them and it. Indeed the ſtigma itſelf, which in the natural order of APOCINEÆ is ſo differently conſtructed from what is uſual in this organ, appears to be rather an appendage of the corolla than of the germens. But as it ſeems deſtined to abſorb the fertilizing fluid and convey it to the ovaries, it thus performs the office of the ſtigma, and we ſee no reaſon to call it by another name, as HALLER has done.

All the ſpecies of this genus are natives of the Cape of Good Hope. Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES, in September 1801.

Pub.d by T. Curtis S.t Geo Crescent Jan.y 1. 1809.

F. Sansom Sc.

EPACRIS PULCHELLA. SWEET-SCENTED EPACRIS.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5 phyllus, bracteis subsimilibus imbricatus. *Cor.* 1-petala, tubulosa. *Stam.* fauce inserta. *Germen* cinctum squamulis 5. *Caps.* 5-locularis, 5-valvis: valvulis medio septiferis. *Sem.* plurima, acerosa.

Specific Character and Synonym.

EPACRIS *pulchella*; ramis ferrugineo-tomentosis, foliis cordatis rigidis imbricatis, floribus spicatis, corollæ limbo plano tubum excedente.

EPACRIS *pulchella*. *Cavan. Icon. v.* 4. *n.* 380. *t.* 345.

DESCR. *Stem* shrubby: *branches* twiggy, pubescent. *Leaves* subimbricate, subsessile, cordate-acuminate, rigid, recurved. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, shorter than the leaf, covered with lanceolate whitish bractes, longer, towards the upper extremity imbricated, and surrounding the real *calyx* of five whitish lanceolate leaflets. *Corolla* white, subcampanulate: tube funnel-shaped, shorter than the *limb*, which is five-cleft, with rounded, patent laciniæ. *Stamens* five: filaments short, inserted into the mouth of the tube, nodding: *anthers* brown-purple, suborbicular, with white *pollen*. *Nectary* five scales, surrounding the *Germen*, which is pentagonally globular: *style* very short: *stigma* capitate.

The EPACRIS *pulchella* is one of the most desirable species of this genus hitherto introduced into our gardens. It produces an abundance of bloſſom, which comes out early in March, continues a long time, and in favourable weather is very sweet-scented. Is said to grow plentifully about the

settlement

ſettlement of Port-Jackſon in New-Holland. Communicated by Mr. Loddiges.

There are ſeveral ſpecies of Epacris, which ſo much reſemble one another, that it muſt be extremely difficult to avoid falling into errors in determining the ſpecies. And could we depend upon the accuracy of the deſcription and figure of Cavanilles, we ſhould certainly conclude that this was different from his Epacris *pulchella*. But as he had only dried ſpecimens to examine, he might eaſily be deceived in the colour of the flowers and the form of the corolla. He deſcribes the colour as reddiſh, and has figured the corolla of a funnel ſhape; he has alſo made the leaflets of the calyx longer and more pointed than in our plant. We have however carefully compared our plant with the ſpecimen preſerved under the ſame name in the Bankſian Herbarium, and cannot find any other difference than that of the flowers in that reaching near to the extremities of the branches, a difference which we attribute to cultivation.

Syd. Edwards Del Pub by T. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent Feb 1 1804

AMARYLLIS ORNATA. CRIMSON AND WHITE AMARYLLIS.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 923*.

AMARYLLIS *ornata ; (foliatura ambienter fasciculata numerosa ex orta convoluto-compacto sparsim divergens exterius plerumque in orbem diffusa ; scapus extrafoliaceus ; faux nuda ;)* foliis latius lorato-acuminatis, involuto-concaviusculis, nervosis, undulatis, axe crasso subtus protuberante in laminam extenuato ; umbella uni-multiflora, sessili, spatham bivalvem ovato-lanceolatam excedente ; corolla reflexo-infundibuliformi ; tubo stricto, crasse stipitiformi, rotundato-trigono, depresso-trisulco, lineari, in limbum subbreviorem subbilabiatim campanulatum nutantem ampliato ; laciniis subæqualibus, parum unguiculatis, elliptico-lanceolatis, tribus superioribus lateraliter incumbenti-convergentibus, media depresso-protensa ; inferioribus tribus ventricose patentibus, media propendula; filamentis horizontali-deflexis, assurgentibus, brevioribus, longitudine aliquantulo alternantibus ; stylo gracillimo, filiformi ; stigmate minutulo brevissime trifido. *G.*

AMARYLLIS *ornata. Hort. Kew.* 1. 418. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 55.

A. *ornata.* (α.) *Nobis supra No.* 923*. *pag. a't. et No.* 1089. *in Spec. Synth.*

A. *zeylanica. Lin. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 421. *L'Herit. Sert. Angl.* 13. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 56. *Roxburgh Pl. Coromand. tab. ined.*

A. *Broussoneti. Lil. a Redouté. tab.* 62.

A. *yuccoides. Thompson's Bot. Displ. No.* 4. *t.* 14.

A. *spectabilis. Bot. Rep. tab.* 390.

CRINUM *yuccæflorum. Parad. Lond. tab.* 52.

C. *latifolium. Bot. Rep. tab.* 478.

C. *zeylanicum. Sp. Pl. Reich.* 2. 24. *Linn. Syst. Veg.* 253. *Murr.* 318.

LILIO-NARCISSUS africanus, &c. *Ehret. tab. pict.* 5. *f.* 2. *Trew. Ehret. t.* 13.

L. N. zeylanicus. *Comm. Hort. Amst.* 1. 73. *t.* 73. *Rudl. Elys.* 2. 191. *f.* 2.

TULIPA

TULIPA javana. *Rumph. Amb.* 5. 306. *t.* 105.

Obs. *Modo convergunt ſtigmatoſæ lacinulæ, modo in capitellum concavum cohæreſcunt, nec conſtanter ſecedentes.* G.

Descr. *Leaves* from 6 to 16, 1 to 3 feet long, 2 to 3 inches broad; *ſtem* 1 to 3 feet high, round-compreſſed, or flattened only on one ſide; *flowers* 1 to 10 or more, very fragrant. As in that of *gigantea*, ſo in the capſule of this, ſome ſingle *ovulum* of one or more of the loculaments (being perhaps the only one impregnated) is reared into an overgrown fleſhy maſs or fertile mole, germinating in the manner of a ſeed, while the reſt are ſtifled and obliterated (Vid. No. 923*). Whether this is its conſtant mode of fructification, or merely occaſional and alternate, as in *longifolia* and ſome others of the family, we are not yet enabled to decide.

In a former part of this work (No. 923*), we had enumerated the preſent plant, as the variety (α) of the then ſubject of our obſervations; at the ſame time expreſſing a conviction, that the african *ornata* and indian *zeylanica* were but one ſpecies. So far Mr. Dryander agrees with us; but thinks that the white-flowered (β) ought to have been ſpecifically diſtinguiſhed from that. With us, his opinion is deciſive; and we have accordingly ſeparated them. At the ſame time, beyond that of the colour of the corolla, we are at a loſs to find any diſtinctive characters, that appear to us to be depended upon. In moſt of the ſpecimens and figures, which we have ſeen, the leaves of *ornata* are regularly attenuated from a broad ſtraight-ſided baſe, and not widening into oblong-lanceolate lamina from a ſomewhat taperingly contracted one as in in thoſe of *gigantea;* they are alſo more decidedly undulate and leſs glaucous, as well as leſs conſpicuouſly ſtriate; nor did we perceive in them the ſlender denticulately ciliated edging that we noticed in thoſe of the other. But ſtill theſe are ſuch marks as experience has taught us, are only to be depended on, when eſtabliſhed as the reſult of obſervations, formed from the compariſon of many ſpecimens of each in ſimilar ſtages of growth and degrees of luxuriance. As for the corolla appearing in our drawing more diſtended than that of *ornata*, it is moſt probably the mere effect of a greater degree of ſunſhine at the hour in which it was obſerved by the draughtſman, than took place when the other was ſeen by him. The preſent ſpecimen was brought by Dr. Roxburgh from India, and flowered in Mr. Greville's hot-houſe at Paddington. Others have been received from Sierra Leone, and are known among the gardeners by the name of Cape Coaſt Lilies. *G.*

ANTHOLYZA ÆTHIOPICA (β). LESSER SCARLET ANTHOLYZA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha bivalvis, convoluto-conduplicata, ovato-acuminata, subæqualis, integra. *Cor.* ex deorsum tubulosa sursum sexdivisa, bilabiatim patens; tubus gracilis in cylindraceam longiorem modove in turbinatam breviorem extumescens faucem, inde in limbum solutus inæqualem varioque rictu divaricantem. *Stam.* tubo adnata, inde libera, arcuatim ascendentia. *Stylus* capillaris, in *Stigmata* 3 teretia gracilia simplicia recurvula desinens. *Capf.* (in *æthiopica* saltem) sphæroidea, depressa, coriacea, lævis. *Sem.* in quovis loculamento uno plura, grandiuscula, subgloboſa, lævia subbaccato-corticata; nucleo corneo. G.

OBS. Radix Bulbo-tuber *orbiculatum, plexibus e membranis fibris ligneis intertextis obvolutum;* folia *ensata, districho-collateralia s. in quolibet fasciculo tali modo juxta se posita, ut ab ortu equitanter compacto ita in eodem plano ab invicem divergant, ut per alteram suam aciem sibi mutuo obversentur; pauca atque filiformia ad plurima latitudine ferme biuncialia;* caulis *simplex;* flores *terminales, spicati, ascendenter-erectiusculi;* sem. *mutuo contactu sæpe subanguloſa.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANTHOLYZA *æthiopica; (bulbo-tuber depresso-orbiculatum, sæpius convexo-concavum;)* foliis numerolis, lanceolato-subfalcatis, e tenuibus atque lentis costa validiore firmatis, erecto-distichis, introrsum inferne leviter exciso-angustatis; caule altiori, foliolis paucis stipato; spica multiflora, subimbricatim disticha; corolla angusta, longiuscula, arcuatim erecta; tubo gracili, striato, torto, spatham subadæquante, abruptius in faucem longiorem irregulari-cylindricam antrorsum carinato-compressam ac inferius trigone turgidam ampliato; limbi rictu perinæquali; lacinia suprema cochleari-ligulata, fornicato-protensa, quam faux longiori; lateralibus supremis hac triplo brevioribus,

vioribus, involuto-acuminatis, reflexis; inferquentibus duobus his longioribus, ſummæ qua duplo brevioribus ſubconformibus, planiuſculis, recurvatis; ima lateralibus ſuperioribus conſimili, minori; filamentis ſemiteretibus, e craſſioribus ſetaceo-gracileſcentibus, galeæ acclinibus; ſtigmatibus cernuoprominulis, altero ſubbreviori. *G.*

ANTHOLYZA *æthiopica. Vid. ſupra No.* 561; *ubi reperiunda ſynonima; quibus ſubjungenda: Lil. a Redouté. tab.* 110. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 121.

Descr. *Corolla* from 2 to 3 inches long, the tubular part about the ſize of a large quill; *filaments* downwards three times thicker than the ſtyle, tumid at the baſe, channelled on their flat ſide; *anthers* oblong ſagittate; one of the *ſtigmas* ſhorter than the other two, about even with the anthers. When the flower firſt opens, the faux is generally filled to the brim by a limpid, aqueous ſecretion. Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Blooms in November.

In No. 561 of this work, we have already given a figure and account of the larger variety of the ſpecies; here we have but little to add. The Bulb-tubers are very apt to remain ſterile, while they waſte themſelves in the production of a ſwarm of offsets. In this ſtate the plant has the appearance of being creeping-rooted and ceſpitoſe. *G.*

Specierum Enumeratio.

montana? *nobis in Ann. of Bot. v.* 1. *p.* 233. Gladiolus *montanus. Vahl Enum.* 2. 77.—*parviflorus. Jacq. Obſ.* 4. *p.* 2. *tab.* 78.
caffra. *Herb. Bankſ.*
lucidor. *Vahl l. c.* 122. *Herb. Bankſ.*
nervoſa. *Vahl l. c. Herb. Bankſ.*

EMENDANDA.—See No. 1171.

In No. 923*. l. 2. for "AMARYLLIS ORNATA (β). WHITE CAPE-COAST LILY." read "AMARYLLIS GIGANTEA. LARGE WHITE-FLOWERED AMARYLLIS."

E ſynonymis expunges præterea quanta varietati (α) obveniant ſpeciatim appoſita; ut ſola retineas quæ dantur ſeorſim ad (β) citata. Huc porro ſubnectendum: Crinum *giganteum. Lil. a Redouté. tab.* 181. G.

Pubd by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Feb. 1.1800

IXIA ERECTA. (v. *lutea; odorata.*) YELLOW SWEET-SCENTED IXIA.

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Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 846, *et Nos in Ann. of Bot. v.* 1. *p.* 226.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *erecta; (bulbo-tuber globoso-ovatum, indumentis membranaceo-fibrosis vestitum;)* foliis subtrinis, gramineo-ensiformibus, nervosis, centrali recto longiori caulem altiorem atque tereti-gracilescentem *(sæpius ramulo unico vel gemino auctum)* longinque vaginante; spica multiflora sparsa oblonga; spathæ valvula extima subulato-acuminata; corolla hypocrateriformi; tubo spatha longiori, limbi lacinias subæquante, recto, e filiformi subtubatim latescente; laciniis rotato-patentibus, subæqualibus, oblongo-ellipticis, concaviusculis, basi parum coarctatis; staminibus his duplo brevioribus, conniventer erectiusculis; antheris sagittato-linearibus, erectis; stigmatibus ferme ad tubi os discretis, infra antherarum basin recurvatim diffusis. *G.*

IXIA *erecta. Vid. supra Nis.* 623 *et* 846; *unde synonyma habenda.* G.

(γ) corolla minor; lutea; odorata. *G.*

IXIA *erecta. Jacq. Hort. Schœnb. v.* 1. *tab.* 18; *quod ad figuram minorem pro hac varietate.*

This variety of *erecta* is the most fragrant of the genus. Probably a distinct species; but as we are unable to define the difference to our satisfaction, we have thought fit to leave it

it as a variety of the ſpecies, to which at all events it is the cloſeſt allied.

We have never known of the arrival of any conſiderable parcel of bulbs, from the Cape of Good Hope, which this did not accompany; ſo that it is probably a very common plant there.

Blooms very freely in May and June; is very ornamental, and of eaſy culture. *G.*

ERRATA.

No. 871. l. 22. dele " quam."
No. 1164. l. 8. pro " *thyrſodies*" lege " *thyrſoides.*"
No. 1165. p. alt. l. 10. after " was" inſert " firſt."

rds Del. Pub.d by T. Curtis, 1.st Cres.t Crescent Feb.y 1. 1809. F. Sansom Sculp.t

ERODIUM HYMENODES. TERNATE-LEAVED HERON'S-BILL.

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Claſs and Order.

MONADELPHIA PENTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Nect. Squamulæ* 5 cum filamentis alternantes ; et *Glandulæ* melliferæ baſi ſtaminum inſidentes. *Fructus* 5-coccus, roſtratus : roſtra ſpiralia, introrſum barbata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERODIUM *hymenodes ;* pedunculis multifloris, foliis obtuſis inciſo-dentatis : inferioribus ternatis, ſuperioribus trilobis, caule erecto. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. 635.

ERODIUM *hymenodes. L'Herit. Geran. t.* 4. fig. optima.

ERODIUM *trilobatum ;* pedunculis multifloris, foliis cordatis ſubrotundis tripartitis hirſutis ſerratis. *Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 3. *t.* 508. *Collect.* 4. *p.* 200.

GERANIUM *hymenodes. Bot. Repoſ. t.* 413.

GERANIUM *trifolium ;* caule herbaceo craſſo ramoſo, foliis radicalibus ternatis lobatis, caulinis oppoſitis ſimplicibus lobatis, petalis venoſis, ſuperioribus maculatis. *Cavan. Diſſ.* 4. *p.* 223. *t.* 97. *f.* 3.

GERANIUM *geifolium ;* caule herbaceo, foliis cordatis trilobis hirſutis, lobis ſurſum latioribus rotundatis, pedunculis multifloris, petalis inæqualibus venoſo-reticulatis. *Desf. Atl.* 2. *p.* 108.

The ERODIUM *hymenodes* may be conſidered as a connecting link between this genus and PELARGONIUM ; with the tuberous rooted five-ſtamened ſpecies of which it has a very near affinity : at the ſame time it differs from the European ſpecies of Erodium in having an irregular corolla.

This

This hardy herbaceous perennial is a native of Northern Africa, and ſufficiently hardy to bear our milder winters in the open air, but is liable to be deſtroyed by ſevere froſt. Being a plant of conſiderable beauty, though not ſweet-ſcented, it is worthy of being more generally cultivated than it is, eſpecially as it is ſo eaſily propagated either by ſeeds or cuttings.

Flowers through the whole of the ſummer. Introduced about the year 1789.

Drawn at the Botanic Garden, Brompton.

...ard. Del. Pub.d by T. Curtis 5.t Geo. Crescent. Feb.y 1.1800 F. Sansom Sculp.t

CENTAUREA OCHROLEUCA. CAUCASIAN CENTAURY.

****

Clafs and Order.

SYNGENESIA FRUSTRANEA.

Generic Character.

Recept. ſetoſum. *Pappus* ſimplex. *Corollæ* radii infundibuliformes, longiores, irregulares.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CENTAUREA *ochroleuca;* calycibus ciliatis, foliis radicalibus obovato-lanceolatis undulatis; caulinis decurrentibus lanceolatis dentatis undulatis lucido-ſublanatis.

CENTAUREA *ochroleuca. Com. de Muſſin-Puſhkin. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. 2289. *Donn Hort. Cant.* 196.

CENTAUREA *caucaſica. Marſchall von Bieberſtein.*

CYANUS orientalis latifolius leviter lanuginoſus, flore maximo citrino. *Tourn. Cor.* 32.

DESCR. *Stem* about a foot and half high, ſimple, branched near the ſummit only, angular, winged by the decurrent proceſſes of the leaves, which reach from leaf to leaf. *Radical leaves* oblong, pointed, widening gradually towards the upper extremity, quite entire, but undulated at the margin, ſhining green, though ſomewhat woolly, roughiſh to the touch. *Cauline leaves* lanceolate, irregularly toothed, very much undulated, alſo ſomewhat woolly and roughiſh. In drying, the wool becomes whiter and more evident. *Calyx* ovate: *ſcales* rather lax, ovate, green with a black margin, fringed with tawny yellow ciliæ. *Flowers* large, pale-yellow, ſolitary, terminal: *Florets of the radius* funnel-ſhaped, moſtly divided into ſix narrow laciniæ, bilabiately arranged: *Florets of the diſk* tubular: *tube* long

long cylindrical; *faux* globular; *limb* divided into five linear laciniæ. *Anthers* cylindrical, exserted, dark-purple, with bluish *pollen*. *Stigma* reddish-purple, revolute.

This plant has affinity with CENTAUREA *montana* (No. 77) but is abundantly distinguished by the stem being much more winged by means of the undulated leaves, and by the long tawny ciliæ growing from the black margin of the scales of the calyx.

It is a hardy perennial, readily increased by seeds or parting its roots. Native of Mount Caucasus, whence the seeds were received under the name of CENTAUREA *caucasica*, by Mr. LODDIGES; who at the same time received seeds of another variety, or very nearly related species, by the name of *C. chlorantha*, which has pale purple or lilac coloured flowers, and leaves more woolly, softer, and not undulated.

Flowers in May, June, and July.

Syd. Edwards del. Pub.d by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, Blackfriars Road.

CYTISUS PURPUREUS. PURPLE-FLOWERED CYTISUS.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-labiatus : $\frac{2}{3}$. *Legumen* basi attenuatum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CYTISUS *purpureus*; floribus axillaribus subsolitariis pedunculatis, calycis labio inferiore subintegerrimo, leguminibus linearibus superne falcatis.

CYTISUS *purpureus*; floribus pedunculatis solitariis, foliis glabris, caulibus decumbentibus frutescentibus, leguminibus superne falcatis. *Jacq. Austr.* 5. *App.* *t.* 48.

CYTISUS *purpureus*; floribus axillaribus solitariis pedunculatis, caulibus procumbentibus, foliolis obovatis leguminibusque linearibus subrepandis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. 1124.

CYTISUS *purpureus*. *Scop. Carn.* 2. *n.* 905. *t.* 43. *Zann. Hist. p.* 83. *t.* 2. 10.

The purple-flowered Cytisus is a humble shrub with weak stems, which in the month of May are covered with a profusion of flowers; these, in cultivation, we have observed generally to come in pairs, though described from native specimens as being solitary. The whole plant is smooth except the mouth of the calyx and the keel of the corolla, which are villous. The *calyx* is bilabiate: the *upper lip* emarginate, the *lower* appears to be entire, but when the villosity shrinks by drying is seen to be minutely three-toothed.

A native of Carniola, where it was first discovered by WULFEN, and a figure and description of it were published by JACQUIN, in the Appendix to his Flora Austriaca. Is perfectly hardy. Introduced about the year 1790, we believe by Mr. LODDIGES. Our drawing was taken at Messrs. WHITLEY and BRAME'S, Old-Brompton.

Pub.d by T. Curtis 3.rd Gen. Crescent Feb.y 1.st 1800

PODALYRIA ALBA. WHITE-FLOWERED PODALYRIA.

****

Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. ſubbilabiatus, 5-fidus. *Cor.* papilionacea, alæ vexillum longitudine ſuperantes. *Legumen* ſtipitatum, ventricoſum, polyſpermum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PODALYRIA *alba*; foliis ternatis petiolatis: foliolis oblongis obtuſis, ſtipulis filiformibus petiolo brevioribus. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 503.

SOPHORA *alba*; foliis ternatis petiolatis, foliis ellipticis glabris, ſtipulis ſubſubulatis brevibus. *Syſt. Veg.* 325. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 45.

CROTALARIA *alba* foliis ternatis lanceolato-ovatis caule lævi herbaceo, racemo terminali. *Sp. Pl.* 1006. *Hort. Cliff.* 499. *Roy. lugd.* 375.

ANONIS caroliniana perennis non ſpinoſa, foliorum marginibus integris, floribus in thyrſo candidis. *Martyn Cent.* 44. *t.* 44.

In the ninth volume of the tranſactions of the Linnean ſociety, Mr. SALISBURY has given us ſome obſervations on the genus SOPHORA, as it ſtands in the *Syſtema Vegetabilium*, in which this acute and learned botaniſt remarks that there are at leaſt eight diſtinct genera combined, and that very few, if any, of theſe will follow each other in a natural ſerics.

Of theſe Mr. SALISBURY enumerates the following aſſemblage, as evidently forming one genus, viz. PADALYRIA

[Sophora]

[Sophora] *auſtralis*, Bot. Mag. n. 509; P. *tinctoria*, n. 1099; P. *lupinoides*; P. *alba*, our preſent plant. To which we may probably add from MICHAUX, PODALYRIA [Crotalaria L.] *perfoliata*; P. *uniflora*; P. *villoſa*; P. *mollis*. The above plants are all natives of North-America, and agree in having herbaceous ſtems, ternate leaves, large ſtipulæ, and a pedicellated inflated pod.

We have greatly to regret that whilſt Mr. SALISBURY has pointed out the different genera, he has not in this eſſay, given us the generic characters, nor applied any names, except to one aſſemblage, conſiſting of SOPHORA *tetraptera* n. 167. S. *microphylla* and a new ſpecies from Sandwich Iſlands. Theſe are certainly very diſtinct from the above and every other ſpecies hitherto enumerated under Sophora and Podalyria; and Mr. SALISBURY has framed a ſeparate genus of them and given it the name of EDWARDSIA, in honor of SYDENHAM EDWARDS, well known as a very ſkilful botanical draftſman, nearly the whole of the drawings of the Botanical Magazine being the production of his pencil. In the Paradiſus Londinenſis, this author had indeed before given the characters of the ſimple-leaved ſpecies, natives of the Cape of Good-Hope, to which he applied the name of Podalyria; but as LAMARCK made his genus chiefly from PODALYRIA *tinctoria*, it would, we think, have been better to have retained this name for the genus of which our preſent plant is a ſpecies. On this account we have not thought it right to change the name of PODALYRIA for the preſent; but if this ſhould be generally adopted for the Cape ſpecies, our plant and its congeners may be aptly enough called THERMOPSIS, from the reſemblance ſeveral of them bear to Lupins. PODALYRIA *alba* is a hardy herbaceous perennial, readily propagated by ſeeds and with care by parting its roots, but MILLER remarks that theſe plants do not bear moving well. A variety with blue flowers is mentioned by MURRAY in the Gœttingen Commentaries for 1778. Introduced by Mr. MARK CATESBY in 1724. Flowers in June. Drawn at the Botanic Garden, Brompton.

Syd Edwards Del. Pub. by T. Curtis St Geo: Crescent Mar 1 1800. F. Sansom Sculp.

AMARYLLIS REVOLUTA. CHANGEABLE-FLOWERED AMARYLLIS.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 923*.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS *revoluta ; (bulbus ovato globoſus, grandior ; folia pauca ſ. plurima ambienter faſciculata, ex ortu convoluto-compacto erecto-divergentia, exteriora ſæpius recumbenter diffuſa ; ſcapus extra illa lateralis ; faux nuda ;)* foliis lorato-acuminatis, involuto-concavis, glauciuſculis, ſtriatis ; ſcapo altiori, compreſſe tereti ; umbella pauci- ſ. multiflora ; ſpatha bivalvi lanceolata ; germine brevi-pedicellato, globoſo-elliptico, exſulco, lævi ; corolla recurvato-infundibuliformi, tubo anguloſo-rotundato, ſulcato, lineari, quam limbus ſubduplo breviori, laciniis elliptico-lanceolatis, deorſum parum unguiculatis, longius cucullatim convergentibus, ſuperne revoluto-patentibus inflexione obſoletiſſime bilabiata, intimis ſublatioribus ; ſtaminibus deflexo-aſſurgentibus, parum inæqualibus ; ſtylo corollæ fere æquali ; ſtigmate parvulo, orbiculato, aperto, puberulo. G.

AMARYLLIS *revoluta. L'Herit. Sert. Angl.* 4. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 419. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 57. *Bauer's Sketches in Cod. Bankſ. Nobis ſupra No.* 915 ; *iterum No.* 917.

AMARYLLIS *variabilis. Jacq. Hort. Schœnb. v.* 4. *tab.*

DESCR. *Leaves* ſometimes amounting to twelve, inner ones narrower, acutely channelled, outer ones involute-concave, one to two feet long, one to two inches broad ; *ſtem* higher than theſe ; *pedicles* of the umbel intermixed with ſmall membranous *bracles ; corolla* white, *ſegments* variouſly tinged with red on the outſide ; *capſule* (according to JACQUIN's figure) depreſſed-globular,

globular, trifulcate, pulvinately tritoroſe, with three fertile cells, the cavity of each filled by a ſingle reniform-oblong ſeed; probably, as in ſome others of this genus, an accidental and alternate mode of fructification?

This very rare ſpecies has already made its appearance in the preſent work; but the ſpecimen from which the drawing was taken, had no leaves, and was altogether far leſs perfect than that which has been now figured by our draughtſman. For it we are indebted to Mr. Woodford, with whom it flowered laſt ſummer. Native of the Cape of Good Hope.

Very cloſely allied to *longifolia* (No. 661); but has a corolla with the tube ſhorter, and not longer than the limb, as in that; alſo a proportionably ſmaller germen, which is oval, more even, furrowleſs, and poliſhed. *G.*

Pub.d by T. Curtis 3.t Geo. Crescent Mar.1 1800.

F. Jackson. sc.

DRACÆNA OVATA. OVATE-LEAVED DRACÆNA.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 739.

OBS. *Discrepat* SANSEVIERA *rhizomate caudescente staminibus medio crassioribus.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DRACÆNA *ovata; (planta compendiose palmæformis; rhizoma caudescens; caudex fruteſcens, junior foliolis ſpathaceis convoluto-vaginantibus deorſum veſtitus, adultior iſtis dilapſis nudus cicatrizatus; tandem ſubprolifer, in ſummitate ramum frugiferum erectum ſibi ſimilem lateraliter promens, indeque flexuoſus;)* foliis terminalibus, numeroſis, ſparſis, comoſo-confertis, ex erectis recurvato-patentibus, ſupra nervis aliis obſoletioribus crebre ſtriatis aliis prominentioribus diſſite ſubcoſtatis, ſubtus tranſverſe venoſo-rugoſulis, in petiolos lineares canaliculatos inferne lateſcentes amplexicaules anguſtatis; racemo terminali, compoſito, conglomerato, parvo, ſeſſili, e floribus breviſſime pedicellatis bracteolatis in faſciculos paucifloros ſeſſiles proximos ſparſos foliolis ſingulis vaginatos ſegregatis; corolla brevi-hypocrateriformi, tubo ſtriato-tereti, a baſi ventricoſa ſurſum coarctato, lacinias patentes lineares convoluto-concavas carinato-gibbas ſubæquante; filamentis his brevioribus, teretibus, medio craſſioribus, utrinque attenuatis; ſtylo parum longiori; ſtigmate capitato-trilobo.

ALETRIS *pumila. Donn Hort. Cant. ed.* 4. *nec. priorum.* G.

DESCR. *Caudex* from the root to where the firſt branch is produced ſix to eight inches high, fruteſcent, of equal thickneſs, about

about half an inch in diameter; larger terminal *leaves* with *petioles* from one to two inches long and about the third of an inch broad, with *laminæ* three to four inches long and about two or more broad, on the upper surface deep green, on the under very pale green with a silvery gloss, edges reflex; *inflorescence* at the summit of the caudex without any intervening stem or peduncle, embosomed in the lower part of the larger leaves, but immediately surrounded by others nearly of similar shape but many times smaller; the *leaflet* at the base of each floral fascicle is still smaller, epetiolate, and often sphacelate; *rachis* knobbed at the scites of the floral fascicles. The rest of the plant is fully described in the above specific chararcter, except the *seed*. Older plants may possibly acquire a greater height than ours has at present: if they are long-lived and continue to produce periodically the terminal side branch, they must of course attain a much more considerable stature.

A species not yet described in any publication known to us. Native of Sierra Leone; from whence the seed was sent by Professor Afzelius to Mr. Loddiges, in whose stove the plant flowered last September. *G.*

N.° 1180

SANSEVIERA GUINEENSIS. AFRICAN BOW-STRING HEMP.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 739.

OBS. *Genus cum* DRACÆNA *proxima affinitate cohærens.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SANSEVIERA *guineenſis ; (rhizoma ſolido-carnoſum, craſſum horizontaliter prorepens, articulatum nec in caudicem aſſurgens ;)* foliis radicalibus, plurimis, ambienter faſciculatis, ab ortu convoluto-compacto erecto-patulis, ligulato lanceolatis, involuto-concavis, coriaceo-craſſis, rigidiſſimis, nitidis, corrugatione minuta denſa implicita leviter inſcriptis, *(faſciis tranſverſis undatis dentato-marginatis ſaturatioribus dilutioribus alternantibus variegatis, vel his in vetuſtioribus obſoleſcentibus ſubconcoloribus,)* cartilagine gracili in mucronem exeunte terminalem marginatis, extimis brevioribus ; caule centrali, teretiuſculo, infra foliolis diſſitis ſtipato ; racemo compoſito, ſpicatim elongato, e floribus divergenti-erectiuſculis brevi-pedicellatis, bracteolis acuminatis interſtinctis, atque in faſciculos paucifloros ſeſſiles ſparſos parum remotos ſegregatis ; corollæ laciniis ligulatis, obtuſulis, ſubæqualibus, revoluto-divaricantibus, tubum ſulcato-teretem baſi tumidiuſculum æquantibus ; ſtylo his longiore, ſtamina patentia ſatis exſuperante : ſtigmate capitellato, puberulo. G.

S. *guineenſis. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 159. *(excluſo Thunb. prod.)*
SALMIA *ſpicata. Cavan. ic.* 3. 24. *t.* 246.
ALETRIS *guineenſis. Jacq. Hort. Vindb. v.* 1. *p.* 36. *t.* 84.
ALETRIS *hyacinthoides.* β. *(guineenſis.) Lin. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 456. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 464.
ALOE *guineenſis. Jacq. enum. Stirp. Vindb. app.* 308.

A. foliis

A. foliis latis undulatis maculosis, floribus spicatis infundibuliformibus, limbo revoluto. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 7. *n.* 22.

A. foliis lanceolatis planis erectis radicatis. α. *(guineensis.) Hort. Cliff.* 132.

A. guineensis radice geniculata, foliis e viridi et atro undulatim variegatis. *Comm. Hort. Amst.* 2. 39. *t.* 20. *Præl. Bot.* 84. *t.* 33.

Desc. *Leaves* from half a foot to two feet high; having their inner substance closely interwoven with straight longitudinal fibres, as fine as those of hemp, and exceedingly tough; which in the closely allied East-Indian species, when freed from the fleshy substance that adheres to them, are manufactured by the natives into bow strings; *stem* with the inflorescence about two feet and a half high; *peduncle*, from the protuberance of the partial receptacles of the flower-fascicles, somewhat knobbed; *flowers* greenish white, about an inch and a half long, fully expanded only in the evening and during the night, when they are very fragrant; *stamens* nearly equal, adnate to the tube, rather shorter than the border, filiform; *anthers* linear oblong, incumbent; *style* filiform, nearly twice thicker than these; *germen* ovate-oblong, bluntly trigonal, trisulcate, angles depressedly one-streaked; *berry* orange-red, depressed-globular, generally one celled and one seeded, the other two cells being abortive, about the size of a common pea.

Native of the coast of Guinea. Cultivated in 1690 in Hampton-Court gardens. Requires to be constantly kept in a hot-house; easily propagated by offsets.

We have dropped Thunberg's "*thyrsiflora*," usually annexed to it for a synonym, since neither the specific name or phrase seem to us to apply to the present species; nor is it very probable that it should be found growing spontaneously in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope. Our drawing was taken form a plant that flowered last September, at Mr. Loddiges' Nursery-Garden, Hackney. *G.*

by J Edwards Del. Pub.d by T. Curtis 3.d Geo: Crescent Mar.1. 1809. Sowerby Sc.

ASCLEPIAS NIVEA. ALMOND-LEAVED SWALLOW-WORT.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Contorta. *Nectaria* 5, ovata, concava, corniculum exferentia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ASCLEPIAS *nivea*; foliis oppositis ovato-lanceolatis inferne tomentosis, caule simplici nodoso puberulo, umbellis lateralibus laxis, pedicellis filiformibus pedunculum æquantibus.

ASCLEPIAS *nivea*; foliis ovato-lanceolatis glabriusculis, caule simplici, umbellis erectis lateralibus solitariis. *Syst. Vegetab.* 259. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 306. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1266.

ASCLEPIAS *nivea*. *Sp. Pl.* 313.

ASCLEPIAS caule erecto simplici annuo, foliis lanceolatis ovatis glabris, pedunculis alternis, umbellis erectis. *Gron. Virg.* 27. *ed.* 2. *p.* 37.

APOCYNUM americanum foliis amygdali longioribus. *Plum. Spec.* 2. *Ic.* 30.

APOCYNUM Persicariæ mitis folio, corniculis lacteis. *Dill. Elth.* 33. *t.* 29. *f.* 32.?

DESCR. *Stems* erect, simple, rounded, swoln at the insertion of the leaves, clothed with a minute soft pubescence. *Leaves* opposite, subsessile, ovate-lanceolate, smoothish above, tomentose underneath: tomentum of the older ones white, of the younger greenish. *Peduncles* alternate, obliquely erect, inserted between the leaves, not in the axils: one, sometimes

two

two terminal. *Umbels* large, very lax, many of the flowers being pendulous from weakneſs of the coloured, filiform pedicles, which equal the peduncles in length. *Calyx* ſmall, acute. *Corolla* 5-parted: *laciniæ* reflected, of a pale-green colour, purpliſh-brown on the outſide. *Nectaries* purſe-ſhaped, five-toothed: the two lower *teeth* longer than the reſt: *horn* awl-ſhaped, incurved, exſerted. *Stigma* top-ſhaped, depreſſed at the ſummit. *Stamens* five: *pollen-lobes* club-ſhaped, jointed.

The ſynonym of DILLENIUS we conſider as altogether doubtful, from the length of the peduncles, the too compact appearance of the umbel, the ſhortneſs of the corolla, the patent not reflex laciniæ, and the entire not five-toothed margin of the nectary.

The moſt remarkable feature of ASCLEPIAS *nivea*, is the very lax umbel, the flowers of which droop from the want of ſtrength in the pedicles.

Native of Virginia and the Carolinas; is conſidered as a hardy herbaceous perennial, but is liable to be deſtroyed in ſevere winters, unleſs protected from the froſt. Propagated by parting its roots. Flowers in July and Auguſt.

Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES.

Syd. Edwards Del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Mart. 1809. F. Sansom Sculp.

ASCLEPIAS VARIEGATA. VARIEGATED SWALLOW-WORT.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Contorta. *Nectaria* 5, ovata, concava, corniculum exferentia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ASCLEPIAS *variegata*; foliis ovatis rugosis nudis, caule simplici, umbellis subsessilibus: pedicellis tomentosis. *Sp. Pl.* 312. *Syst. Veg.* 259. *Willd.* 1. 1265. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 306.
ASCLEPIAS ex Virginia. *Bauh. Pin.* 303.
WISANK sive Vincetoxicum indianum. *Ger. Em.* 899.
APOCINUM americanum, tuberosa, radice non incanum, foliis rigidioribus latis subrotundis, floribus albis intus purpureis, summo caule corymbum magnum efformantibus. *Pluk. Almag.* 34. *t.* 77. *f.* 1.
ASCLEPIAS *hybrida*; caulibus simpliciſſimis minutim tomentosis, foliis petiolatis ovalibus minutiſſime puberulis, umbellis aphyllis terminalibus. *Michaux Fl. Bor.-Amer.* 1. *p.* 115.
ASCLEPIAS *variegata*; foliis petiolatis subtus glaucis subtomentosis, caule erecto tomentoso; umbellis plerumque tribus erectis alternis; petalis et auriculis corniculatis albis, corpusculo basi rubro. *Walter Flor. Carol. p.* 104.

MICHAUX considering the ASCLEPIAS *variegata* of WALTER as different from the plant so called by LINNÆUS, gave it the

the name of *hybrida*; but we can ſee no reaſon to believe that the A. *variegata* of the Flora Carolinienſis is different from the plant figured by PLUKENET and quoted by LINNÆUS; nor do we ſee any thing contradictory in the ſpecific character of the latter author, the very minute pubeſcence probably diſappearing altogether in the dried ſpecimen, to which alone LINNÆUS had acceſs.

It is one of the moſt deſirable ſpecies of the genus, and is eſteemed to be hardy, but being a native of the ſouthern ſtates of North-America, is liable to be deſtroyed in ſevere winters; and probably for this reaſon is ſtill very rare, though cultivated by PHILIP MILLER many years ago.

Our plant was brought from Carolina, by Mr. FRASER, Nurſeryman, of Sloane-Square. Flowers in July. Propagated by parting its roots.

PROTEA SPECIOSA. SPLENDID PROTEA.

Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 5-fida, seu 4-petala. *Antheræ* lineares, insertæ petalis infra apicem. *Cal.* proprius 0. *Nux* 1-sperma, supera.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PROTEA *speciosa*; capitulo oblongo, squamis calycinis omnibus erectis obtusis: radii spathulatis barbatis apice incurvis, foliis ovatis marginatis glabris.

PROTEA *speciosa*; floribus solitariis, radio calycino spathulato ferrugineo-barbato, foliis lanceolatis. *Mant.* 191.

PROTÆA *speciosa latifolia. Bot. Repos.* 110.

PROTEA *speciosa. Gawler Recens.* 31.

This beautiful species of PROTEA is very distinct in every part from PROTEA *Lepidocarpon* (No. 674) with which it has been confounded by WILLDENOW as well as THUNBERG. We cannot venture to insert any of their synonyms but that of the Mantissa, all of them either belonging to *Lepidocarpon* or being uncertain.

The brilliancy of the flowers depends very much upon the shrubs being exposed to the air and light; such as bloom late in the summer, when they can be placed entirely in the open air, if the weather prove favourable, are much redder than those that open in the greenhouse, in which the green colour prevails over the red.

The genus PROTEA, as it stands in WILLDENOW, contains a number of genera belonging to a large natural family, some of which have been distinguished and accurately defined by Mr.

Mr. Salisbury, in the Paradiſus Londinenſis. But Mr. R. Brown, librarian to the Linnean Society, has began to read before that body, a treatiſe on the natural order of the Proteæ, in which the whole family will be divided into diſtinct genera. The name of Protea we are informed he has applied to the genus of which our preſent plant is a ſpecies. We have no doubt but that his arrangement will be generally adopted, no Botaniſt of the preſent day being, perhaps, ſo well qualified for this undertaking.

The Protea *ſpecioſa* is a native of the Cape of Good Hope. Requires an airy light greenhouſe. Is propagated by ſeeds only.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. Woodford's late garden at Vauxhall.

Published by T. Curtis, St.ª Geo.s Crescent, Mar.l 1809.

STAPELIA ELEGANS. ELEGANT STAPELIA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Contorta. *Nectar.* duplici ſtellula tegente genitalia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STAPELIA *elegans*; corollis quinquefidis hiſpidis: laciniis lanceolatis margine ciliatis, fundo pentagono, pedunculis corolla longioribus, ramis diffuſis oblongis teretiuſculo-tetragonis medio floriferis, *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1282.

STAPELIA *elegans*; ramis pluribus confertis oblongis dentatis dentibus patentibus acutis, corolla quinquefida, laciniis triangularibus hiſpidis, margine fimbriatis. *Maſs. Stap.* 27.

STAPELIA *elegans*, *cæſpitoſa*, and *radiata* (ſupra 619) are very nearly allied; the firſt, our preſent plant, is diſtinguiſhed from the ſecond principally by the laciniæ being covered with hairs on the inſide as well as ciliated at the margin; from both the ſecond and third by being more patent. The branches of all three are very ſhort, recumbent, and crowded together. The acuteneſs or bluntneſs of the teeth is a character not much to be depended upon, as they vary ſo much at different periods of their growth.

Our drawing was made at Mr. SALISBURY's Botanic Garden at Brompton, in November 1807. Native of the ſandy deſerts, called Karro, at the Cape of Good Hope.

Requires the ſame treatment as the other ſpecies.

Edward Sowerby Fecit.

Pub.d by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Apr. 1.1804.

SCILLA SEROTINA (β.) PINK LATE-FLOWERING SQUIL.

SCILLA *ſerotina ; (bracteæ ſimplices ; corolla citra medium ſexfida, breviter tubuloſa, limbo difformi ;)* foliis paucis (4—5), lorato-acuminatis, convoluto-concavis, nervoſis, caudato-mucronatis, glauciuſculis; racemo erecto, oblongo, ſubſecundo, remotiuſculo; bracteis ſtriato-membranaceis, ovato-attenuatis, pedicello ſublongioribus ; corolla pendulo-nutante ; laciniis externis oblongo-acuminatis, ſublongioribus, patentibus ; internis ſubanguſtioribus, lineari-oblongis, concaviuſculis, obtuſulis, in ampullam è collo conſtricto ore trilobo patulo hiantem coadunatis ; filamentis ligulato-ſubulatis, incluſis, alternis ſaltem tubum, alteris lacinias interiores fere totis decurrentibus ; antheris ſagittato-linearibus, erecto-conniventibus ; germine inverſe pyramidato, alato-trigono ; ſtylo *(in* 3 *facile partibili)* triſulco-ſubulato, minutiſſimè pubente, in punctum ſimpliciſſimum deſinente. *G.*

SCILLA *ſerotina. Vid. ſupra* No. 859.

OBS. *Cum quibuſdam* ALBUCIS *congruit difformi corollæ limbo, germine obconico triquetro, ſtylo perinde pubeſcente ; differt autem ab iiſdem, corolla infra tubuloſe coalita, ac lacinias habente internas ex ſurſum conferruminatis et coarctatis in totidem lobulos divergenter ſolutas, filamentis quoque alternatim totis adnatis.* G.

We refer to No. 859 for what relates generally to the ſpecies. Of the preſent variety we find no mention in any book ; nor had we ever heard of it, when it was pointed out to us by Mr. GREVILLE, who received a recently-imported bulb laſt ſummer, but without any clue to enable him to trace from what part of the world it came. We attribute the greater expanſion in the outer ſegments of this, than in thoſe of that which is repreſented in No. 859, to the plant's having been kept in the hothouſe.

We have, more than once, ſaid that *Scilla*, *Hyacinthus*, and *Muſcari*, were extremely artificial ſections, if not unneceſſary interruptions of natural affinity ; and that we adhered to them, becauſe we found them already eſtabliſhed, and adopted by very eminent Botaniſts. In fact each is more eaſily diſtinguiſhable from each other, than the firſt from *Ornithogalum*. Below, we have enumerated ſuch ſpecies as appear to us really to belong to them. Of the others found in WILLDENOW, ſome

ſome are at leaſt doubtful, others clearly not admiſſible into any one of the following ſections. G.

SCILLA.—*Vid. Nos.* 663, 746, 918, *et* 919.

**cor hexapetalo-partita, ſtellato-patens ; **bracteæ geminæ.*

italica. *Supra tab.* 663.

vincentina. *Link et Hoffm. Ann. Bot. v.* 1. 102.

***bracteæ ſimplices vel nullæ.*

peruviana. *Supra tab.* 749.

luſitanica. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 129. lingulata. *Desf. Alt.* 1. 298. *t.* 88. *f.* 1. ? odorata*. *Link l. c.* 10. ?

villoſa. *Desf. l. c. t.* 85. *f.* 2.

Lilio-Hyacinthus. *Willd. l. c.* 126. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 2. 185. *cum. Ic.*

amœna. *Supra tab.* 341 β, *ſibirica.* 1025.

verna. *Eng. Bot. tab.* 23. umbellata. *Ram. bull. philom. n.* 41. *p.* 130. *t.* 8. *f.* 6.

monophylla. *Link l. c.* 104. *In Hort. reg. Kew. florida docente Herb. Bankſ.*

hyacinthoides. *Supra. tab.* 1140.

parviflora. *Desf. l. c. tab.* 87. *Anne precedenti jure ſeparata.?*

undulata. *Id. l. c. tab.* 88.

obtuſifolia. *Id. l. c. tab.* 88.

autumnalis. *Supra tab.* 919.

bifolia. *Supra tab.* 746.

**cor. ultra medium nec vero baſin uſque partita, laciniis campanulato-convergentibus, externis a latere utroque internis incumbentibus ; **bracteæ geminæ.* G.

campanulata. *Supra tab.* 128 *et* 1102.

non ſcripta. *Willd. l. c.* 166. (HYACINTHUS.) *Eng. Bot. t.* 377. (SCILLA *nutans.*)

***bracteæ ſimplices.*

ſerotina. *Supra tab.* 859. β *tab.* 1185.

romana. *Supra tab.* 939.

HYACINTHUS.—*Vid. No.* 937.

cor. cylindrico-campanulata, cis medium ſexfida, laciniis divergentibus. G.

orientalis. *Supra tab.* 937.

amethyſtinus. *Lil. a Red. tab.* 14.

MUSCARI.—*Vid. No.* 734.

cor. ventricoſo-tubuloſa, ore coarctato crenis ſex breviſſimis marginato. G.

moſchatum. *Supra tab.* 734. ambroſiacum. *Red. l. c. t.* 134.

racemoſum. *Supra tab.* 122. (HYACINTHUS.)

botryoides. *Supra tab.* 157. (HYACINTHUS.)

parviflorum. *Desf. l. c.* 309.

maritimum. *Id. l. c.* 308.

comoſum. *Supra tab.* 133. (HYACINTHUS.)

* The tranſlation in "Annals of Botany," deſcribes the corolla as "three or *four* parts of an inch long;" the original ſays, "3—4 lineas longa."

№ 1186.

Curtis's Botanical Magazine. Geo. Graves del. et Sculp. Apr 1 1809.

NARCISSUS BIFRONS. JONQUIL-SCENTED NARCISSUS.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nis. 924 *et* 925.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NARCISSUS *bifrons ; (submultiflorus ; filamenta tota adnata ; anth.* 3 *intra tubum occultæ,* 3 *intra coronam apertæ ;)* foliis paucis *(subbinis)* ligulatis, paulo ſurſum attenuatis, obtuſulis, intus concavis, extus convexis, ſtriatulis ; ſcapo cavo, tereti-compreſſo, eſtriato, glabro ; pedicellis ſpatham ſubæquantibus ; corolla refracto-nutante ; tubo quam germen ſubtriplo longiori, triquetro, anguſto ; laciniis hoc ſubbrevioribus, oblongi-uſculis cum acumine, ſtellato-patentibus ; corona his ſubtriplo breviori, cupulari, ſexlobulato-exciſa ; ſtylo non citra imas antheras producto ; ſtigmate parvulo, trilobo, depreſſo-patente. *G.*

NARCISSUS *calathinus. var.* γ. *nob. ſupra No.* 934.

NARCISSUS polyanthos flore minore ſtellato toto luteo. *Rudb. Elyſ. tab.* 60. *fig.* 7. *(fig. orig.* 5*-flora).*

OBS. *Coronæ ſegmenta non ſunt adeo æquabiliter marginata, neque tam clare definita ac in* calathino. *G*

In No. 934, we have obſerved that the original *odorus* of LINNÆUS had been negligently converted by himſelf, in a ſubſequent work, into a ſpecies not really diſtinct from the *calathinus* of the ſame. The firſt was originally taken up in the *Amœnitates Academicæ*, but changed in the *Species Plantarum*, where the former ſynonymy is dropped, and a figure of

of the preſent plant alone quoted. This induced us to add it to that ſpecies as the variety γ; but with a note of doubt.—Now that the plant itſelf is before us, its being a variety of that is out of the queſtion: we have called it *bifrons*, from an almoſt equally-proportioned reſemblance to both *Jonquilla* and *calathinus*. From the former it borrows ſcent and general appearance of the flower, with the proportions and poſition of the parts of fructification; except that here the ſegments of the corolla are leſs truly obovate or widened upwards, and the ſtyle not ſo far advanced; the crown is longer and not rotate or ſo widely expanded; yet ſhorter than that of *calathinus*, like which it is however ſix-lobed, while the lobes are not ſo even and regular, nor ſo clearly defined: but the leaves are entirely thoſe of this laſt, except perhaps that they are ſomewhat leſs acuminate, as well as not quite ſo fleſhy. Is it a mule production between theſe two ſpecies? The bulbs were imported about two years ago from Holland, by a Seedſman, in Bond-Street, under the name which we have adopted above for our Engliſh one. Blooms in March and April. Has generally only two leaves, which are nearly two feet long, but ſometimes ſhorter and equal to the ſcape. It has from four to five flowers, larger than thoſe of the Jonquil, but leſs than thoſe of *calathinus*. Extremely fragrant. Seems to be as hardy as the others of the genus. If it has not been produced in the way we have gueſſed, the native country is unknown to us. *G.*

E. Edwards Del

Pub.d by T. Curtis S.t Geo: Crescent. Apr. 1. 1809.

NARCISSUS BICOLOR. WHITE AND YELLOW GARDEN DAFFODIL.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nis. 924 *et* 925.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NARCISSUS *bicolor; (uniflorus; corona maxima, tubo longior; ſtamina libera, æqualia, tubi fundo affixa;)* foliis loratis, e deorſum convolutis planiuſcule explicatis, ſubtus convexiuſculis, obſolete carinatis; ſcapo tereti-ancipiti, ſtriato; ſpatha tubum æquante; germine obovato-compreſſo; corolla nutante; tubo turbinato, obſcurius hexagono, germen ſubæquante, quam corona duplo breviori; laciniis lato- ſ. ſubrotundo-ovatis, acutis, rotatim explanatis, intimis anguſtioribus; corona has excedente, cylindracea, ſubplicato-ſtriata, ſexfida, ſegmentis rotundatis, recurvo-patulis, ſinuato-lacinulatis, criſpulis; ſtaminibus ad mediam coronam porrectis; ſtylo longiore; lobulis trinis ſtigmatoſis depreſſo-patulis. *G.*

N. *bicolor. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 415. *(excl. Rudb.) Reich.* 2. 18. *Gouan. illuſtr.* 22. *Linn. Fil. in Sched. Bankſ. Hort. Kew.* 1. 409. *Brot. Fl. Luſ.* 1. 549. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 23. *(excl. β. et γ.)*

N. *pſeudo-narciſſus. var. β. Lil. a Red. p.* 158. *Nec Iconis.*

N. pallidus tuba aurea major. *Barrel. Ic. fig.* 930.

N. albus calyce flavo alter. *Bauh. Pin.* 52—ſ. tubo fimbriato. *Rudb. Elyſ.* 2. *tab.* 70. *f.* 7.

P°. NARCISSUS albus calyce luteo. *Hort. Eyſt. Vern. Ord.* 2. *fol.* 2. *f.* 4.

P°. NARCISSUS pyrenæus hiſpanico et anglico ſimilis. *Park. Par.* 99.

Appears to us to differ from *major* (No. 51) in not having twiſted leaves, nor oblong and oblique ſegments to the corolla, nor do theſe diverge ſo far aſunder as there, nor are the lobes of the crown ſo deeply ſeparated nor ſo much recurved, they are

are beſides deeper and more narrowly cut, not repandly crenate broad and very ſhallow; the flower is alſo two-coloured, and not of a uniform deep yellow. From *Pſeudo-Narciſſus* it is ſeparated, by having a corolla with broad or ventricoſely ovate and not oblong ſegments as in that, by theſe being more expanded, ſhorter than and not equal to the crown as there, the lobes of which are here clearly defined, while there they are ſcarcely to be diſtinguiſhed, owing to their own diviſion into deeper as well as ſharper ſegments, which are alſo ſtraighter and leſs patent; in *Pſeudo-Narciſſus* the tube is much more narrowly-cucullate, ſcarcely one-fourth ſhorter than crown, and three times longer than germen; while in *bicolor* it is broad-turbinate, about equal to the germen, and ſcarcely half the length of the crown. Native of the South of Europe, particularly of the Pyrenees; flowers in April and May, nearly a month after *Pſeudo-Narciſſus*, than which it is far better ſcented; limb of corolla almoſt white. Hardy. Known to all the older Botaniſts. *G.*

E R R A T A.

No. 736. l. 8. pro "*acaulis*" lege "*exſcapus.*"
No. 923*. l. 34. pro "*titulus*" lege "*titulum.*"
No. 945. l. 19. pro "14" lege "4."
No. 991. l. 25. pro "collinet" lege "collineat."
No. 1025. p. 2. l. 22. after "inconſpicuous," add comma.
No. 1034. l. 23. pro "*collinet*" lege "*collineat.*"
——— l. 12. pro "tripulvinato" lege "pulvinato."
No. 1045. p. 2. l. 12. after "longer" add "than the; after "ungues." add comma.
No. 1063. l. 11. pro "concreta" lege "concretum."
——— l. 30. dele "*ipſa.*"
No. 1075. l. 7. pro "umbellam" lege "umbellæ."
No. 1088. l. 14. pro "collum" lege "collo."
No. 1089. p. alt. l. 32. pro "ſupra" lege "infra."
——— l. 43. pro "ALII" lege "ALLII."
No. 1132. l. 23. poſt "triangularis," pone ſemicolon.
No. 1143. l. 7. præ verbo "ante" inſere "umbella."

Edwards. et Sansom. Feast.

Pub. by T. Curtis 3. Gt. Geo. Crescent. April 1. 180.

NARCISSUS ITALICUS. PALE-FLOWERED NARCISSUS.

****

Generic Character.—Vid. Nis. 924 *et* 925.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NARCISSUS *italicus ; (multiflorus ; filamenta ferme tota adnata ; antheræ* 3 *intra tubum occultæ,* 3 *intra coronam apertæ ;)* foliis loratis, parum attenuatis, ex convolutis planius explicatis, obſoletius carinatis ; ſcapo compreſſo-ancipiti, nervoſo-ſtriato ; pedicellis erectis ſpatham ſuperantibus ; corolla refracto-nutante ; laciniis elliptico-lanceolatis, ſtellato-explanatis, tubo anguſto rotundato-anguloſo ſubæqualibus, interioribus paulo anguſtioribus ; corona ipſis ſubquadruplo breviori, patulo-cupulari, leviter trifida, margine eroſo-crenulato ; ſtylo citra antheras producto, coronam æquante. G.

NARCISSUS *papyraceus. β. Nob. ſupra No.* 947. (excl. Roman Narc.)

N. albo-ſulphureus calyce medio aureo minori maximus ſerotinus. *Barrel Icon. f.* 960.

N. ſulphureus major. *Park. Par.* 79. *Italis* "Narciſſo ſol-farigno?"

In No. 947, we have included this plant as a variety of *papyraceus*. But ſince the ſtyle is here conſtantly advanced beyond the anthers to the level of the edge of the crown, while in that it never ſurpaſſes the anthers, and remains conſiderably below the edge of the crown ; which mark alſo announces a conſequent difference in the colour and ſcent of the bloom, as well as in the verdure of the foliage ; we can ſee no reaſon why they ſhould not be conſidered as diſtinct ſpecies. The leaves in *italicus* are of a bright graſs-green, and not of deep blackiſh green covered with a whitiſh bloom or hoar as in *papyraceus ;* the limb of the corolla is here likewiſe of a pale brimſtone and the crown of a lemon-colour, while there both are of a pure white. That is far leſs fragrant. This flowers the lateſt of the two. Probably a native of Italy.

In

In the parcels of Bulbs of this genus, which are annually imported from thence by the Seedſmen, we have never met with any others than thoſe of *italicus*, *papyraceus* (No. 947) and the two varieties of *orientalis* already figured in Nos. 1011 and 1026. *Tazetta* was never among them. All four being ſo very cloſely allied, and having been uſually conſidered as mere varieties of each other, we ſhall recapitulate ſuch marks as we think are ſufficient to diſtinguiſh them by, referring to the figures above quoted for their difference in colour. *G.*

**Fol. lorata, planiuſcula;* ***Filam. ferme tota adnata; anth. alternæ intra, alternæ extra tubum poſitæ.* G.

Tazetta; ſcapo tereti, glabro; corona quam limbus ſubtriplo breviori; globoſo-cupulata, repando-ſubtrifida, margine edentulo. *G.*

papyraceus; ſcapo compreſſo-ancipiti, nervoſo-ſtriato, corona quam limbus ſubquadruplo breviori, leviter trifida, margine eroſo crenulato; ſtylo antheris tantum æquali. *G.*

italicus; ſtylo ultra antheras porrecto, coronam æquante; cætera antecedenti ſimilis. *G.*

***Fil. ferme tota adnata; anth. alternæ e tubo partim emicantes, alternæ extra eum totæ exſertæ.* G.

orientalis; ſcapo ſubtereti, nervoſo-ſtriato, acie anguſta utrinque marginato; corona quam limbus ſubtriplo breviori, ſubrotato-campanulata, trilobatim inciſa, repando-dentata, rugoſula. *G.*

Edwards Del. Sansom Sculp.

Pub.d by T. Curtis St.t Geo: Crescent. April 1. 1809.

NYMPHÆA VERSICOLOR. CHANGEABLE WATER-LILY.

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 4-petala. *Cal.* 4- seu 5-phyllus. *Bacca* truncata, multilocularis, loculis polyspermis.

CASTALIA. Salisbury *in Annals of Botany, v.* 2. *p.* 71.

Specific Character and Synonym.

NYMPHÆA *versicolor*; foliis suborbiculatis dentato-sinuatis pustulatis: lobis approximatis rotundatis sinuatis, stigmate quindecim-radiato.
NYMPHÆA *diversicolor. Roxb. MSS.*

This very rare plant, which we believe has never been before figured, is readily distinguished from Nymphæa *Lotus*, and from every other species that we are acquainted with, by the lobes of the leaves being rounded, obtuse, approximating, and sinuated even to the bottom of the fissure, as well as by the glandular pustules on both surfaces.

Mr. SALISBURY has, in the Annals of Botany, separated the species hitherto arranged under NYMPHÆA, into two distinct genera; leaving the original name to N. *lutea*, *advena*, and *sagittifolia*, and applying that of CASTALIA to N. *alba*, *odorata* (No. 819) *cærulea* (No. 552) *Lotus* (No. 797) &c. It is to this last genus that our present plant belongs, but having already published several species under the name of NYMPHÆA, we think it best still to continue it, especially as we are not yet certain how far the change will be acceptable to Botanists in general. To us there appears to be a sufficient generic difference between the yellow-flowered species of

of NYMPHÆA and thoſe named by Mr. SALISBURY, CASTALIA; yet we cannot accord with this author, when he ſtates that the former has ſeveral nectaries, the latter only one; as this apparently marked diſtinction ariſes merely from his calling, in NYMPHÆA, the parts analogous to the internal petals of CASTALIA, the nectaries; whereas, in CASTALIA, he applies that name to the little knob in the centre of the cup-ſhaped ſtigma; which is to ſuppoſe that in two plants of the ſame natural order and cloſeſt affinity, an important organ ſhall not only not bear the ſmalleſt reſemblance in form or number, but have a totally different inſertion!

From the manuſcripts of Dr. ROXBURGH, which we have had an opportunity of examining through the kindneſs of Mr. LAMBERT, we learn that the NYMPHÆA *verſicolor* is a native of Bengal, and that there are two varieties; in one of which the flowers are perfectly white, in the other variouſly ſhaded with pink.

Is eaſily propagated both by ſeeds, which it ripens with us, and by its tubers, which it produces in a manner very different from its allied ſpecies, as we are informed by Mr. ANDERSON, the intelligent and ſkilful director of Mr. VERE's garden, where our drawing was taken in July laſt. According to his obſervations during the vigorous growth of the plant, a numerous hoſt of young bulbs or tubers iſſue from the parent ſtock, to which they adhere only by a ſlender thread. They are round and of very various ſizes, from that of a hazel nut to a ſmall ſeed, and when the leaves decay they fall off, and if properly treated will readily vegetate and produce as many young plants, many of which will bloſſom the next ſeaſon. The original tuber, which is of a conical ſhape, though it appears ſound for a length of time, does not put forth any freſh leaves, but gradually decays from the baſe inwards.

In a ciſtern placed on a hot-bed and covered by a two-lighted cucumber-frame, eight different ſpecies of Water-Lily were to be ſeen in flower at the ſame time.

VIMINARIA DENUDATA. LEAFLESS RUSH-BROOM.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. angularis, simplex, quinquefidus. *Cor.* papilionacea. *Stylus* capillaris: *Stigma* simplex, acutum. *Legumen* coriaceum, farctum, evalve, monospermum. *Smith.*

Specific Name and Synonyms.

VIMINARIA *denudata. Smith Exotic Botany, t.* 27. *Annals of Bot. v.* 1. *p.* 507. *Trans. Linn. Soc. v.* 9. *p.* 261.
DAVIESIA *denudata. Vent. Choix. t.* 6.
SOPHORA *juncea. Schrad. Sert. Hannov. t.* 3.
PULTENÆA *juncea. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 506.

The rush-like branches or, more properly speaking, long petioles of this singular shrub, have been mistaken both by SCHRADER and WILLDENOW for the leaves, of which in its more advanced stages it is entirely destitute. The pod, when nearly ripe, contains only one seed, nor could we, in this state, discover the smallest rudiment of a second; nevertheless, upon its first intumescence, we could discover two ovula; so that, though constantly one-seeded, it appears to be such by abortion. The seed however entirely fills the cavity of the pod as described by Dr. SMITH.

That what SCHRADER took for leaves are really petioles, is confirmed by their being sometimes split into three teeth at the point, which may be supposed to be an abortive attempt to produce the three nerves which go off from the insertion of the footstalk. The flowering branches are frequently more than a foot in length without division.

Native of New-Holland in the neighbourhood of Port-Jackson, and was among the earliest importation of seeds from that country. Propagated by seeds, which it ripens with us, and may be treated as a rather hardy greenhouse shrub.

Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES of Hackney.

№ 1190

Pub.d by T. Curtis 5.t Geo: Crescent 1.t Apr. 1

J. Edwards Del. Pub.by T. Curtis St.Geo.Croscent Apr.1. 1809. F. Sansom Sculp.

GLOXINIA MACULATA. SPOTTED-STALKED GLOXINIA.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. superus, 5-phyllus. *Cor.* campanulata limbo obliquo. *Filamenta* cum rudimento quinti receptaculo inserta. *Capſ.* 1-locularis: *recept.* 2, biloba, lateribus inserta.

Specific Name and Synonyms.

GLOXINIA *maculata.* *L'Herit. Stirp. Nov.* 149. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 331. *Martin Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 229.

MARTYNIA *perennis;* caule simplici, foliis serratis. *Sp. Pl.* 862. *Reich.* 3. 142. *Medic. Bot. Beob.* 1783. *p.* 238.

MARTYNIA foliis serratis. *Hort. Cliff.* 322. *t.* 18. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

MARTYNIA perennis folio subrotundo rugoso, flore cæruleo, radice dentariæ. *Ehret Pict. t.* 9. *f.* 2.

On account of the germen being below the calyx, JUSSIEU had observed that this plant must be removed from MARTYNIA and the order *Bignoniæ* to the *Campanulaceæ*, where he united it with GESNERIA. L'HERITIER made a distinct genus of it, which he named in honour of BENJAMIN PETER GLOXIN, a German Botanist.

But, notwithstanding the calyx is superior, neither this plant nor the genus GESNERIA appear to belong to *Campanulaceæ*; and JUSSIEU has since assented to the proposal of M. RICHARD to unite them, with a few other genera, into a distinct family. *(Vide Ann. of Bot. v. 2. p. 264.)*

The stamens of this plant are remarkable, the four anthers being all connected together at one extremity near the insertion of the filaments, from which point the lobes of the anthers diverge and form an eight-rayed star.

Prof. MARTYN, in his valuable edition of MILLER's Dictionary, has inadvertently inserted this plant a second time under the name MARTYNIA *perennis*.

Native of Carthagena in South-America, whence the seeds were sent to Europe, by Mr. ROBERT MILLAR. It was cultivated in the Chelsea Garden in 1739. Requires the constant heat of the bark stove. Is easily propagated by its knobbed roots or by cuttings. Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES.

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THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A WORK

Intended for the Use of such LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and GARDENERS, as wish to become scientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate.

CONTINUED BY

JOHN SIMS, M. D.

FELLOW OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY.

VOL. XXX.

Few self-supported flow'rs endure the wind
Uninjur'd but expect th' upholding aid
Of the smooth-shaven prop, and, neatly tied,
Are wedded thus, like beauty to old age,
For int'rest sake, the living to the dead.
Some clothe the soil that feeds them, far diffus'd
And lowly creeping, modest and yet fair,
Like virtue, thriving most where little seen:
Some more aspiring, catch the neighbour shrub
With clasping tendrils, and invest his branch,
Else unadorn'd, with many a gay festoon
And fragrant chaplet, recompensing well
The strength they borrow with the grace they lend. COWPER.

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MDCCCIX.

TRADESCANTIA DISCOLOR. PURPLE-LEAVED SPIDERWORT.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 105.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRADESCANTIA *discolor; (rhizoma caudescens; herba perennis;)* foliis oblongo-lanceolatis, canaliculato-explicatis, striatis, discoloribus, numerosis, sparsis, deorsum convoluto-semivaginantibus, accumbenter confertis, sursum erecto-divergentibus, supremis subcomosis: scapis quam hæc 3—4-plo brevioribus, pluribus, axillaribus, compressis, basi vaginis (1—3) membranaceis stipatis; involucro terminali, coriaceo-membranaceo, 2—3-valvi, multifloro, naviculari-campanulato, striato, margine repando, valvis rhombeo-cordatis, oppositе conduplicatis, carinatim acuminatis; floribus bas subæquantibus, subumbellato-aggregatis, curvulo-pedicellatis, per bracteas folliculosas pellucidas singulas interstinctis, ephemeris, successivis; calyce corollæ conformi, paulo minore, conniventer perstante, foliolis ovatis, concaviusculis; corolla teneriore, citius emarcescente, petalis rotato-explanatis, lato-ovatis, acutis; filamentis hæc æquantibus, filiformibus, erectis, infra pilis creberrime articulatis hirsutis; antheris compresse lunato-didymis, transversis, curvatura prona; germine ovato-globoso, trilobo-trigono; stylo triquetro-setiformi, apiculo depressiusculo. *G.*

TRADESCANTIA

TRADESCANTIA *discolor*. *L'Herit. Sert. Angl.* 8. *t.* 12. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 403. *Smith Ic. Pict. t.* 10. *Swartz. Fl. Ind. Occ.* 1. 607. *Lil. a Red. t.* 168. *Lam. Illustr. t.* 226. *f.* 2. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 18.

T. *spathacea*. *Swartz. Prod.* 57.

DESCR. *Root* fibrous; *rootstock* lengthened upwards into a short *caudex*; *leaves* from six inches to a foot long, green on the upper, crimson-coloured on the under surface, older ones more flatly expanded than the younger, upper forming a sterile coma; *sheaths* on the base of the *scapes* or *peduncles* 1—3, convolute conduplicate, of the same substance, and nearly of the same shape as the *valves of the involucre*, but elongated and somewhat narrowed downwards, while those are broader than they are long at the base, opaquely membranous, nerved-striate, often tinged with purplish red; *receptacle* of the inflorescence a spongy transversely enlarged, cristately compressed knob at the end of the scape; *inflorescence* of a circumference similar to that of the involucre, which it fills up; *pedicles* one-flowered, filiform, thickened towards their summit, about the length of the involucre, each sheathed by a transparent *follicular bractle*, in which it has been at first enveloped, gradually erected from an involute position, to which it reverts partially when the corolla decays; *calyx* of the same form and expansion as the *corolla*, *leaflets* membranous, of a watery semitransparent white colour, sometimes tinged with red; *petals* alternating with these, rather larger, opaquely white, far tenderer and more succulent; *hairs on the stamens* minutely and closely jointed in the manner of the antennæ of small insects; *loculaments of the anthers* saffron-coloured, linear-oblong, placed opposite to each other along the edge of the semicircularly lamellate receptacle, the chord of which is uppermost; *pistil* about even with these; lobes of the *germen* angularly compressed, with a depressed streak along the edge; *style* rather longer than germen. The *fruit* we did not obtain; but it has been minutely described by others. We did not perceive any scent in any part of the plant.

Brought from the countries bordering the Gulf of Mexico to Jamaica; whence it has been imported into this country. Requires to be kept in the stove. Propagates abundantly both by offsets and seed. Of easy culture. Our drawing was made from a plant that bloomed last February in Mr. VERE'S hothouse at Kensington-Gore. *G.*

WATSONIA ROSEO-ALBA (β.) VARIEGATED LONG-TUBED WATSONIA.

Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1072.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

WATSONIA *roſeo-alba ; (multiflora ; ſtamina adſcendentia ; antheræ collaterales, parallelæ ;)* foliis paucis, anguſtius lorato-enſatis, ſtriatis, caule ſimplice brevioribus, (*utplurimum tortiuſculis ;*) ſpica diſticha, ſubimbricatim denſata ; ſpathæ valvulis tubo ſubduplo brevioribus, extima ventricoſo-convoluta ; corolla hypocrateriformi ſubrectangule refracta ; limbo regulari, ſtellato-explanato ; tubo erecto deorſum cucullate angulſato, ſtriato, in faucem horizontalem rectam explicato-cylindraceam ſibi ſubduplo breviorem ampliato ; laciniis æqualibus, oblongiuſculis, acutis, faucem æquantibus ; antheris imo limbo aſtantibus ; ſtigmatibus has excedentibus. *G.*

WATSONIA *roſeo-alba. Supra No.* 537.

GLADIOLUS *roſeo-albus. Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 1. 7. *t.* 13. *Vahl. Enum.* 2. 93.

(α) corolla ex roſeo alba ; laciniis acuminatis. *G.*

(β) eadem lituris rubris variegata. *G.*

(γ) hac uniformiter ſaturate roſea ; laciniis rotundato obtuſis cum brevi acumine. *G.*

We refer for further account of the ſpecies to No. 537 of this work. For the preſent variety we are indebted to Mr. WOODFORD, with whom it bloomed, ſome years ſince ; as did variety (γ). Flowers 6—14 ; ſtem ſimple ; no part of the plant has any ſcent. Native of the Cape of Good Hope. *G.*

Pub.d by T.r Curtis St.e Geo. Crescent. May 1. 1809.

F. Sansom Sculp.t

WATSONIA MERIANA (γ.) LARGEST MERIAN'S WATSONIA, or SCARLET TUBEROSE.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1072.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

WATSONIA *Meriana; (pluriflora; ſtamina aſcendentia; antheræ collaterales, parallelæ;)* foliis paucis (4–5) lanceolato-loratis, caule ſubramoſo brevioribus; ſpica remotiuſcula, ſubdiſticha; ſpathæ valvis, ovato-acuminatis, tubo brevioribus, intima quam extima circiter trientem longiore; corolla ſubhypocrateriformi, aſcendente, ſubgeniculato-recurvula; limbo ſubbilabiato-rotato; tubo erecto, deorſum ſtriato, in faucem cucullato-cylindraceam obtuſe hexagonam compreſſiuſculam dorſo anguſtiorem curvulam ſibi æqualem dilatato; laciniis fauce brevioribus, obovato-oblongis, obtuſis cum acumine, ſubæqualibus, ſuprema antrorſum inclinata, infima propendule deflexa; antheris citra limbi medium prominulis; ſtigmatibus longioribus. G.

WATSONIA *Meriana. Nobis in Ann. of Bot. v.* 1. 230. *Supra No.* 1072, *in Spec. Synth.*

WATSONIA. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 7. *Ic. tab.* 276.

GLADIOLUS *Merianus. Thunb. Glad. n.* 12. *Prod.* 7. *Jacq. Coll.* 4. 150. *Ic. Rar.* 2. 230. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 214. *Lil. a Red. tab.* 11. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 94. *(excl. paſſim var.* β.)

ANTHOLYZA *Meriana. Linn. Syſt. Veg.* 88. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 67. *Curt. ſupra No.* 418.

MERIANA flore rubello. *Trew. Ehret. tab.* 40.

(α) corolla cerafino-rubens. G.

(β) eadem

(β) eadem inæquabiliter coccinea. *G.*
(γ) iſta tota atque uniformiter ſaturate coccinea; major. *G.*

This ſplendid variety of *Meriana* was imported ſome years ago, by Mr. Wykes, from Holland. The ſpecies is native of the Cape; but this variety has been moſt probably obtained by the induſtry of the Dutch gardeners. We have never ſeen it in any herbarium, or importation of Cape Bulbs.

Flowers 5—8; about two inches and a half long; without any ſcent; ſtem from a foot to two feet or more high. *G.*

N.º 1195.

Published 1 Nov.r 1819 by Sowerby & Co. 156 Holborn Hill.

Edwards Del. Pan.

WATSONIA HUMILIS (β.) LARGER LAKE-COLOURED WATSONIA.

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1072.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

WATSONIA *humilis; (pauci-(4—5)-flora; ſtamina aſcendentia; antheræ collaterales, parallelæ;)* foliis paucis, lorato-enſatis, ſtrictiuſculis, nervoſo-ſtriatis, *(ſolito tortiuſculis)* caule ſubramoſo brevioribus; ſpica remota, ſubdiſticha; extima ſpathæ valvula lanceolato-convoluta, carinato-acuminata, tubum exæquante; corolla recurvato-ſubhypocrateriformi, aſcendente; tubo erecto in faucem explicato-cylindraceam curvulam ſibi iſometram ampliato; limbo nutante, æquali, ſubirregulari, concavius rotato, faucem æquante; laciniis ſubobovato-oblongis cum brevi acumine, lateralibus 4 verſus ſummam mediam obliquantibus, ima latius ſejuncta, dependula; antheris ad medium circiter attingentibus limbum. *G.*

WATSONIA *humilis. Vid. ſupra No.* 631; *ubi in octava linea, pro "laccatus" pone "humilis." Itidem in Synonymia adjice "*GLADIOLUS *laccatus. Vahl Enum.* 2. 94. *n.* 33."

(α) corolla minor, immaculata; ſtigmata ultra antheras proſtantia. *G.*

(β) corolla major, limbi baſi maculis ſex atroſanguineis picta; ſtigmata nec citra antheras prominula. *G.*

For an account of the ſpecies, ſee above, No. 631, where, however, in deſcribing the limb of the corolla, we have called it

it regular; while, in fact, it is somewhat irregular, having the four lateral segments slightly converging towards the upper central one, leaving the lower central one separated from the immediate lateral pair by larger intervals.

The present variety, besides the colour and spots of the corolla, differs from (α) in having the stigmas not advanced beyond the anthers, which are also slightly divergent and not exactly parallel as there. But these are differences which, experience has shewn us, are not to be so safely relied on for specific separation in this tribe as in some others.

If the beauty of the three plants we have here offered to the public, should not be thought a sufficient excuse for giving more than one variety of a species; we might add that, in our opinion, the acquaintance with the remarkable modes of specific variation, is as essential to a complete knowledge of vegetables as any other part of their history.

Our drawing was taken from a specimen in Mr. Woodford's collection. Native of the Cape of Good Hope.

Flowers in principal spike 4—5; nearly three inches long; scentless. *G.*

Published by P. Curtis, N.º 180 Queen Street, May 1 1809.

ARNICA BELLIDIASTRUM. DAISY-LEAVED ARNICA.

****

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. nudum. *Pappus* simplex. *Cal.* foliolis æqualibus. *Corollulæ* radii sæpius filamentis 5 absque antheris.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ARNICA *Bellidiastrum*; scapo unifloro nudo, foliis petiolatis obovatis repandis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. 2109.
ARNICA *Bellidiastrum. Villars Delph.* 3. *p.* 212.
ARNICA caule nudo unifloro, foliis ovato-lanceolatis. *Hall. Helv. n.* 92.
DORONICUM *Bellidiastrum*; scapo nudo simpliciſſimo unifloro. *Sp. Pl.* 1247. *Reich.* 3. 836. *Jacq. Austr. t.* 400. *Roth. Germ.* 1. 358. *Krock. Silesi. n.* 1422. *Desf. Atl.* 2. 278. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 3.
ASTER *Bellidiastrum. Scop. Carn.* 1074. *Hall. Opusc.* 174.
BELLIDIASTRUM alpinum, foliis brevioribus hirsutis caule palmari, flore albo. *Mich. Gen. p.* 32. *t.* 29.
BELLIS sylvestris media caule carens. *Bauh. Pin.* 261.
BELLIS media. *Clus. Hist.* 2. *p.* 44. *Cam. Epit.* 654. *Cam. Herb.* 312. C. *Tabern.* 708.
BELLIS major sylvestris. *Lob. Ic.* 476. *Adv.* 252.
BELLIS sylvestris. *Dodon. Pempt.* 265. quoad iconem tantum.

This plant so nearly resembles the common Daisy in every part, except that the seeds are crowned with a sessile pappus, that the older Botanists unanimously referred it to the same genus. LINNÆUS joined it with his DORONICUM; SCOPOLI following HALLER, in his Opuscula, made it an ASTER. The latter author, in his great work on the plants of Switzerland, and

and VILLARS more recently, have referred it to ARNICA, in which they have been followed by WILLDENOW in his new edition of the Species Plantarum.

In our opinion, the extreme affinity in habit between this plant and BELLIS, makes it a queſtion whether the ſeeds being crowned with a pappus be alone ſufficient to disjoin it from this genus. And if it could not be united with BELLIS, we ſhould have been inclined to have followed MICHELI in making a diſtinct genus of it, or to have added it to ASTER, rather than to either DORONICUM or to ARNICA, with the ſpecies of neither of which does it kindly aſſociate.

A hardy perennial. Native of the Alpine regions of Switzerland, Italy, Auſtria, and Carniola. Propagated by parting its roots, and requires a ſhady moiſt ſituation. Flowers in the ſpring. Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES.

Published by T. Hughes, St.ª Geo. Crescent, Hay

AUCUBA JAPONICA. JAPAN AUCUBA.

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Class and Order.

MONŒCIA TETRANDRIA.

Generic Character.

MASC. *Cal.* 4-dentatus. *Cor.* 4-petala. *Recept.* foramine quadrato pertusum. FEM. *Nect.* o. *Germen* inferum. *Nux.* 1-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AUCUBA *japonica.* *Thunb. Japon.* 64. *t.* 12, 13. *Kæmpf. Amæn.* 775. *Ic. Select. t.* 6. *Hort. Kew.* 3. 335. *Martyn Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 4. *p.* 328.

The AUCUBA, of which one species only is known to us, grows into a large tree, and is very much cultivated in Japan for the beauty of its foliage; for we do not know that it is applied to any use. We are informed by THUNBERG, that it varies with leaves of a plain browniſh green colour, and of a lively green variegated with white. We have not obſerved the firſt variety in our gardens, but the blotches are more or leſs inclined to yellow.

It flowers with us from May to July, but does not produce fruit. This, according to KÆMPFER, is an olive-ſhaped berry (more properly a drupe) with thin ſweetiſh-taſted fleſh, enclosing a nut with a very nauſeous kernel.

This ſhrub was for ſome years preſerved in the ſtove, whence it was removed to the greenhouſe or conſervatory, and is now found to be as hardy as the Laurel or Lauruſtinus. It is however handſomer in the greenhouſe, as the leaves generally have a larger proportion of green than when expoſed to the cold of our winters. Though introduced no longer ago than 1783, by Mr. JOHN GRAEFFER, it is now become very common, being eaſily propagated by cuttings or layers, and requiring no peculiarity of management or ſoil.

GLYCINE APIOS. TUBEROUS-ROOTED GLYCINE.

Claſs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 2-labiatus. *Corollæ* carina apice vexillum reflectens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLYCINE *Apios*; foliis impari-pinnatis: foliolis ovato-lanceolatis glabris ſeptenatis, racemis ovatis pedunculatis, leguminibus bilocularibus.

GLYCINE *Apios*. *Sp. Pl.* 1025. *Syſt. Veg.* 660. *Reich.* 3. 455. *Sp. Pl.* 3. 1066. *Hort. Kew.* 3. 35. *Martyn Mill. Dict. n.* 9. *Michaux Fl. Bor.-Am.* 2. *p.* 63.

GLYCINE radice tuberoſa. *Hort. Cliff.* 365. *Gron. Virg.* 107.

APIOS americana. *Corn. Canad.* 200. *Stiffer Bot.* 29. *Raii Hiſt.* 937.

ASTRAGALUS perennis ſpicatus americanus, ſcandens caulibus, radice tuberoſa. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 2. *p.* 102. *ſ.* 2. *t.* 9. *f.* 1.

Virginian Earth-Nuts. *Park. Theat.* 1062. *f.* 9.

GLYCINE, as it now ſtands, certainly contains an aſſemblage of ſeveral diſtinct genera; but as a partial reform is apt to increaſe the confuſion, we leave this as we found it, though a very doubtful ſpecies from the time of LINNÆUS himſelf.

Is conſidered as a hardy perennial, but it ſhould be remembered that, being a native of the ſouthern ſtates of North-America, Carolina, and Virginia, it is liable to be deſtroyed by our winters, unleſs the roots are protected from the froſt by a covering of tan or mulch, as recommended by MILLER, who obſerves, that when planted againſt a ſouthern wall, and properly ſupported, it will riſe ten feet high, and flower abundantly in Auguſt and September. Is propagated by its tuberous roots, which are ſweet and edible. Drawn at Mr. SALISBURY's Botanic Garden, Brompton.

Edwards Del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent May 1 1804 F. Sansom Sc.

EPACRIS PUNGENS (*var.*) RUBRA. RED-FLOWERED PUNGENT EPACRIS.

****

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx duplex : externus imbricatus. *Germen* cinctum squamulis 5. *Caps.* 5-locularis, 5-valvis : valvulis medio septiferis. *Sem.* plurima.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

EPACRIS *pungens* ; foliis cordatis pungenter acuminatis patentibus, floribus axillaribus solitariis subsecundis, foliolis calycis conniventibus, corolla hypocrateriformi, stylo hirsuto.

α. corollis niveis.

EPACRIS *pungens*. *Cavan. Ic. v.* 4. *p.* 26. *t.* 346. nec vero *Bot. Mag. No.* 844. quæ species est diversa, nondum alibi descripta.

β. corollis rubris.

DESC. A low shrub : *branches* rounded, clothed with a close white wool. *Inflorescence* in a spike of several inches towards the extremity of the branch : flowers looking chiefly one way, axillary, solitary, sessile. *Leaves* imbricated, sessile, cordate, acuminate, pungent, smooth, more or less three-nerved, very patent but scarcely recurved, crowded and reddish coloured at the extremities of the branches. *Calyx* pointed : internal leaflets 5, coloured, equal, the length of the tube of the corolla, external ones imbricated, shorter, all of them embracing the tube of the corolla tightly. *Corolla* of a bright red colour : *tube* cylindrical, *limb* patent, divided into five laciniæ, rotate, obtuse, frequently terminated with a thread-like mucro, undulated : *faux* closed. *Stamens* five, included : *filaments* very fine, frequently adhering to the tube, but to be traced down to the receptacle, where they are inserted below the germen, and frequently adhering so slightly, that upon drawing the tube out of the calyx some of the stamens will remain attached to the receptacle ; *anthers* oblong, erectly-incumbent, purplish. *Germen* superior, subglobose, marked by five grooves at the upper

upper part. *Style* erect, hairy, ſcarcely protruded beyond the tube of the flower: *ſtigma* ſimple, truncate. *Nectary* five ſcales or barren filaments inſerted below the germen, alternating with the real filaments, erect, rather longer than the germen. The flowers have a ſweet but diſagreeable ſcent.

This is a ſpecies diſtinct from and not a variety of the EPACRIS figured at No. 144 of this work, and which we ſuppoſed to be the *pungens* of CAVANILLES; not having at that time any idea of the number of ſpecies that this genus has been ſince found to contain, the plant from which that drawing was taken being the firſt *Epacris* which flowered in this country. Moſt or all of the ſpecimens which we have ſeen, of the ſpecies now figured, have white flowers, but in no other reſpect can we trace any difference; ſo that we can but conſider this as a variety of the E. *pungens* of CAVANILLES. It differs however in many very material points from that miſtakenly ſo called by us. In the latter the *corolla* is more funnel-ſhaped, its tube inflated in the middle, the laciniæ narrower, ſharper, and leſs patent, the faux more open, admitting the ſtamens to appear in ſight; the leaflets of the calyx are more lax and do not embrace the tube of the corolla ſo tightly; the leaves are rather pointed than acuminate, and more recurved; the ſcales of the nectary are much ſhorter; the ſtyle naked; the ſtigma capitate; and the filaments connate with the tube, yet they may be traced if examined with a lens oppoſite the light.

This circumſtance of the real inſertion of the filaments below the germen, ſo evident in the preſent ſpecies, ſtrengthens very much the affinity of this genus with the ERICÆ.

This beautiful Epacris is one of the moſt deſirable that we have ſeen, the branches being more erect and leſs ſtraggling than in either EPACRIS *grandiflora* or *pulchella*, though the flowers are much ſmaller than in the former, and not ſo agreeably ſcented as in the latter. Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES, with whom it firſt flowered in the ſpring of 1808, and who alſo poſſeſſes the white-flowered variety.

May be increaſed by layers; requires to be protected from froſts; flowers in March and April.

CORRIGENDA.

No. 844. l. 1. pro "PUNGENS" lege "PURPURASCENS."
10. pro "*pungens*" lege "*purpuraſcens.*"
13. dele "EPACRIS *pungens*," &c. et adde "EPACRIS *purpuraſcens*. *Banks. Herb. Vide No.* 1199."

Syd. Edwards Del.

Pub. by T. Curtis, 5 Co. Crescent, Jan. 1 1800.

F. Sansom. Sc.

GAGEA LUTEA. YELLOW GAGEA.

Clafs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. nuda, ſubcalycina, integrius perſiſtens, infera, hexapetala, regularis, ſubæqualis, e deorſum breviter convergente recurvatim patens, laciniis oblongiuſculis. *Fil.* ab iſtis penitus diſcreta, thalamea, germen a baſi ſtipantia, compreſſo-ſubulata, erecto-divergentia, ſubæqualia. *Anth.* a baſi infixæ, verticales. *Germ.* triangulare. *Stylus* a vertice aperte obtuſato fimbriatulo deorſum gracileſcens, triqueter, germine longior. *G.*

OBS. *Radix* bulbus *ovatus, tunicatus, modo membrana veſtitus, modo plexubus involutus fibroſo-textilibus ulterius vaginantibus; modo ſimpliciſſimus, modove rhizomati grandiori fibris creberrimis implexis crinito inſidens;* folia *canaliculato-ligulata;* caulis *centralis;* inflor. *thyrſoideo-umbellata* pedicellis *in idem punctum coeuntibus, gradatim brevioribus atque baſi per folia diſparia verticillatim cinctis; vel modo thyrſoideo-racemoſa pedicellis ſingulis ſingulis adſidentibus foliis. Differt* ORNITHOGALO *per caulem polyphyllum loco nudi ſcapi, per corollam ſubherbaceam tenaciorem in petala prorſus diſcretam poſt antheſin minime deformatam, per ſtylum ratione germinis longiorem ſubclavatum, vertice hiulcum nec capitellatim protuberantem aut trilobum. Fructum non vidi.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GAGEA *lutea; (bulbus ſimpliciſſimus tegmine membranaceo;)* folio radicali ſolitario *(rarius 2)* e canaliculato-conduplicato lorato-explicato, quam caulis longiore, recurvatim laxato, ſubcaudatim cuſpidato, ſubtus nervoſe ſtriato; caulinis (2-7) brevioribus, diſparibus uno maximo, ciliatis, umbellam thyrſoidee inæqualem laxam plurifloram cingentibus; caule e compreſſo ſurſum triquetro *(rarius uniramoſo;)* corollæ petalis externis latioribus, acutulis, internis obtuſulis, in unguiculum brevem ſtria mellifera inſcriptum attenuatis; filamentis quam iſta triente brevioribus, a baſi complanata ſubulato-attenuatis; germine obconice triangulari, quam ſtylus breviore. *G.*

GAGEA

GAGEA *fasciicularis. Salisbury in Ann. of Bot.* 2. 555.—— *bracteolaris. Id. l. c.* 556.
ORNITHOGALUM *sylvaticum. Persoon in Usteri. Ann. Stuck.* 11. *p.* 7. *t.* 1. *f.* 1.——*pratense. Id. l. c. p.* 8. *t.* 2. *f.* 1.
O. *luteum. Lin. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 439. *Fl. dan. t.* 378. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 440. *Leers. fl. Herb.* 85. *n.* 253. *Smith. fl. Brit.* 1. 362. *Eng. Bot. t.* 21. *Schmidt. fl. bohem. n.* 337. *Lam. et Decand. fl. Franc.* 3. 214. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 113.
PHALANGIUM radice bulbosa, &c. *Hall. helv. n.* 1213.
O. pallidum majus. *Rudb. elys. t.* 132. *I.*——*luteum. Id. l. c. III. Park. Par.* 140. *T.* 137. *f.* 7.
O. pallido flore. *Clus. Hist.* 2. 188.
PYRROCHITON *Renealm. spec.* 91. *t.* 90.
BULBUS sylvestris. *Fuchs. Hist. Pl.* 169. *cum Ic.*

Bulb about the size of a filbert; *leaves*, especially the root-one, when closely inspected, will be found to be thickly beset with small prominent white points, communicating a whitish silvery hue; the larger of the stem-ones generally reaching much beyond the inflorescence; *stem* from 5 to 9 inches high; *pedicles* triquetral, hairy upwards, one-flowered, varying from one to two inches in length, but in regular gradation, as if belonging to a thyrse, the rachis of which had been taken away; *corolla* inwards yellow, outwards green, the yellow colour changing at last into a silvery white; *petals* keeled, and may be entirely stripped off without deranging the stamens; *anthers* elliptic-oblong; *style* shorter than corolla. Blooms in March. Scentless. Native of England, as well as many other parts of Europe. According to LINNÆUS, the bulbs, in times of scarcity, have been used by the Swedes as food. Our specimen was communicated to us by Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY, of Hammersmith. *G.*

J. Sowerby del.et lith. Pubd. as the Act directs Nov.r 1.st 1809. F. Sansom Sc.

DAMASONIUM INDICUM. EAST-INDIAN DAMASONIUM.

Class and Order.

Ab Hexandria Hexagynia *ad* Polyandriam Polygyniam *vel et in eadem specie ludens.*

Generic Character.

Involucrum fructus herbaceo-membranaceum, monophyllum, oblongo-vaginale, molendinaceum laminis (5?) semiellipticis verticalibus inæqualiter? alatum, germen totum investiens, ore bi?-fido pervium. *Cal.* superus, subcorollaceus, triphyllus. *Cor.* isto peramplior, æqualis, tripetala, petalis a latiore lamina inverse angustatis, patentibus. *Germ* columnare, hexangulose oblongum. *Styli* graciles, corolla breviores, furcilla stigmatosa bicruri terminati. *Fil.* gracilia, erecta, his breviora, summo germini imposita. *Anth.* erectæ, lineari-oblongæ, a basi infixæ. *Capf.* coriacea, ovato-pyramidata, verticaliter sextorosa, incomplete sexlocularis, sexvalvis, medio vacua; *dissepimenta* duplicata ex introflexis valvarum lateribus marginem versus ab invicem connexis nec ad centrum ventrale productis formata. Sem. numerosa, biserialia, oblongiuscula, angusta, parva, horizontalia, utræque dissepimentorum margini internæ affixa. *G.*

Obs. *Herbæ aquaticæ, perennes? Radix e rhizomate crassiore carnoso fibrosa;* folia *plurima, radicalia, petiolata petiolis a deorsum membranaceo-dilatatis convoluto-compactis ambienter vaginantibus sursum triquetro-angustatis canaliculatis divergentibus, in laminas aqua haud innatantes abeuntibus;* scapi *plures, istis intermixti, radicales, uniflori, angulosi, altiores, nudi.* Calycis *foliola ordine proxime externo petalis alternantia.* Cor. *tenera fugax.* Germ. *in summæ areolæ ambitu excrescentiis sive paxillis senis brevibus carnosis subobconice prominulis, atque una serie proxime extra stamina alternatim constitutis consitum: anne staminum effœtorum rudimenta?* Capf. *a ventre inflatiore sursum in collum attenuata, quasi crasse rostrata, jugis sex rotundatis sensim decrescentibus a canaliculis totidem interceptis exarata.* Stratioti *genus quam maxime affine.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DAMASONIUM *indicum;* foliorum laminis late ovatis, nervoso-costatis, venosis, ora sinuato-repandis, imis petiolorum lateribus membranaceis sensim decrescentibus, serratis; involucri alis flexuoso-undulatis; corollæ petalis rotundo-obovatis, undulato-striatis, calyce duplo longioribus. *G.*

DAMASONIUM

DAMASONIUM *indicum.* *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 276. *(excluſo Forſk.)* *Roxb. pl. corom.* 2. 45. *t.* 185.
STRATIOTES *aliſmoides.* *Lin. fl. zeyl.* 223. *Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 754. *Mant.* 405. *Syſt. Veg. Murr. ed.* 14. 506.
OTTEL-AMBEL. *Rheed. Hort. malab.* 11. 95. *t.* 46.
NEER VENEKY. *Telingaris.*

As we could only procure a very imperfect fragment of this rare plant for inſpection, we have truſted for much of the above deſcription, to a well preſerved ſpecimen in the Bankſian Herbarium from Tranquebar, as well as to the deſcription and figures of RHEEDE and ROXBURGH. The laminæ of the leaves are from three to ſix inches each way; and are ſaid to be very brittle, like thoſe of engliſh water-Aloe. We ſuſpect that Dr. ROXBURGH is miſtaken in calling it an annual plant. The corolla is entirely white. The root-ſtock and fibres of a reddiſh yellow hue. A native of various parts of the Eaſt-Indies, growing in ponds and rivers. Sir JOSEPH BANKS has different ſpecies brought from China by Sir G. STAUNTON; and Mr. N. BROWN has one or two others found by himſelf on the iſland of Timor. Requires to be cultivated in a ciſtern or pan of water placed in the ſtove. Our drawing was made at Mr. WOODFORD'S. *G.*

TULIPA SYLVESTRIS. WILD TULIP.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 717.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TULIPA *ſylveſtris ; (bulbus prolem lateraliter evolvens ;)* foliis 3—4, ovato-lanceolatis, glabris ; caule glabro, unifloro (*nunc floribus* 2—4 *e pedunculis totidem baſi faſciculatim connexis luxuriante ;*) corolla de ante antheſin nutante arrecta, oblongius campanulata ; laciniis *(ſæpe octonis)* ovato-lanceolatis, apice puberulis ; extimis ſubduplo anguſtioribus, ſuperne recurvatis ; intimis concavioribus, baſin verſus utrinque ciliatis ; filamentis juxtim ſupra baſin denſiſſimo villorum flocculo barbatis, alternis longioribus piſtillo ſubiſometris ; germine priſmatico, quam corolla ter circiter breviore, vertice ob ſummos valvarum angulos in apiculos ſtigmatoſos introrſum villoſulos horizontaliter divergentes continuatos obſolete tricorni. *G.*

TULIPA *ſylveſtris. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 438. *Flor. Dan. t.* 375. *Gouan. Illuſtr.* 25. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 435. *Leers. Fl. Herb.* 87. *n.* 259. *Smith Fl. Brit.* 1. 361. *Eng. Bot. t.* 63. *Desf. Fl. Atl.* 1. 294. *Lil. a Red. t.* 165. *Lam. et Dec. Fl. Franç.* 3. 199. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 96.

T. *tranſtagana. Brotero Fl. Luſ.* 1. 519 ?

T. *turcica. Roth. Catalect.* 1. 45.

T. *Hall. Helv. n.* 1236.—lutea bononienſis. *J. Bauh. Hiſt.* 2. 678.—bolonienſis fl. luteo. *Park. Par.* 51. *t.* 52. *f.* 2.—minor lutea gallica. *Rudb. Elyſ. t.* 110. *f.* V. —apenninea. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 150, 151.

The above character will, we think, ſufficiently diſtinguiſh this ſpecies from its congeners. The ſtem varies from eight inches to near two feet, leaves and flower varying in proportion. Herb glaucous, ſometimes tinged with a browniſh red

red colour. Corolla deep yellow, outer ſegments externally ſuffuſed with green. Native of the ſouthern parts of Europe; and, as it is ſaid, of Great-Britain. HALLER doubts its being ſpontaneous in Switzerland, although very common there. Blooms in April; ſlightly fragrant.

At the time we were treating of the Garden Tulip (T. *geſneriana*. No. 1135.), we had never ſeen or even heard of the exiſtence of a ſpontaneous individual of that ſpecies in the poſſeſſion of any one; nor had we ſatisfactorily aſcertained any one ſpontaneous ſource of that plant. Since then we have been gratified by the inſpection of the Herbarium of the Chevalier PALLAS, a portion of the fruits of extenſive travels and years of unwearied induſtry in the various purſuits of natural hiſtory, now, fortunately for the Engliſh Botaniſt, the property of Mr. A. B. LAMBERT. It was here, we for the firſt time ſaw the wild brethren of this popular denizen of the gardens; they were taken from their native deſert on the border of the Caſpian-Sea; a ſpot which precludes all doubt as to aboriginal exiſtence. The ſpecimens have been prepared with extraordinary ſkill, and are in perfect preſervation. They differ in no other point than ſize and ſharpneſs of the petals of the corolla from the garden plant; are equally inconſtant as to colour; three-leaved and ſcarcely three-quarters of a foot high. Here we alſo found in abundance TULIPA *celſiana*. *No.* 1135, *page* 2. (previouſly given as the *breyniana* in No. 717); a native of the Banks of the Wolga: likewiſe the "Cloth of Gold Crocus" (*ſuſianus*. *No.* 652): with the "Scotch Crocus" (*biflorus*. *No.* 845): as well as CROCUS *ſerotinus* of the "Paradiſus Londinenſis, *t.* 30;" which laſt three are natives of the Crimea. T. *celſiana* differs from *biflora*, in never having leſs than three leaves and ſeldom more than one flower, as well as in colour of the corolla, and form of the ſtigmas and capſule; both differ from *ſylveſtris*, in producing their offsets perpendicularly from the bulb, ſometimes forming a chain of ſeveral links, and not merely from the ſide as that does; there are beſides other points of diſtinction. *G.*

SYNONYMA IN LOCO INSERENDA.

TULIPA *celſiana*. No. 1135. T. *ſylveſtris v. campeſtris*. *Herb. Pall.*

CROCUS *biflorus*. No. 845. C. *vernus*. *Herb. Pall.*

——— *ſuſianus*. No. 652. C. *flavus*. *Herb. Pall.*

——— *ſerotinus*. *Par. Lond. t.* 30. C. *autumnalis campeſtris*. *Herb. Pall.*

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ALLIUM CHAMÆ-MOLY. BASTARD GARLIC.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 869.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALLIUM *Chamæ-Moly ; (bulbus ovatus, in individuis ſpontaneis maturioribus induſio in ſpeciem putaminis tectus ;)* foliis paucis (3—4), bifariam recumbentibus, gramineis, anguſte loratis, acuminatis, canaliculato-explicatis, margine ciliatis, deorſum cucullato-convolutis, ſcapum longe breviorem ſubterraneum vaginantibus ; ſpatha ſubæquivalvi, quam umbella breviore ; umbella pluri–(4–10–)flora, laxiuſcula, pedicellis flori ſubiſometris ; corolla æquali, ſubturbinatim expanſa, laciniis ovali-oblongis, acutulis, ſinu ad baſin uſque interceptis, extus nervo medio carinatis ; filamentis quam hæc tertia parte brevioribus, æqualibus, ſemiadnatis, ligulato-ſubulatis ; antheris ovatis ; germine depreſſo-globoſo, exſulco ; ſtylo ſubulato, apiculo leviſſime trifido. *G.*

ALLIUM *Chamæ-Moly. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 433. *Cavan. Ic.* 3. 4. *t.* 207. *f.* 1. *Desfont. Fl. Atl.* 1. 288. *Lam. et Dec. Fl. Fr.* 3. 224. *Bot. Rep. t.* 377. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 83.

MOLY humile foliis hirſutis. *Rudb. Elyſ. t.* 166. *f. xvi.*

M. humile folio gramineo. *Id. l. c. f. xv.*

CHAMÆ-Moly an Moly Dioſcoridis. *Colum. Ecphr.* 325. *t.* 326.

SATURNIA. *Maratti Diſſ. de Rov. et Sat. p.* 18. *cum Ic. (in vol.* 70. *Opuſc. Bot. Bankſ. vid.)*

Bulb about the ſize of a hazel-nut, ſometimes covered with a ſoft membranous coat, at others by a brown cruſtaceous ſhell ;

ſhell; *leaves* radical, of a dark green, faced broadways to each other in pairs of unequal lengths; ſcape about an inch and half high, almoſt wholly within the ground, and ſheathed by the cowled-convolute baſes of the leaves; *umbel* nearly on a level with the ground, as in MASSONIA; *corolla* white, ſuffuſed on the outſide ſometimes with green, at others with a purple tinge; *pedicles* about half an inch long, ſomewhat thickened upwards; *anthers* yellow; *germen* green, vertically ſtriped by ſix pale yellowiſh fillets; *ſtyle* about the length of this, ſomewhat thicker than the filaments, upright; *capſule* globular, even, about the ſize of a pea; *ſeeds* many, black, angular. Flowers from January to March.

Our drawing was made from a ſpecimen cultivated in Mr. GREVILLE's greenhouſe at Paddington. We did not perceive that it had any ſcent in any part. Native ſpecimens are often ſtill more dwarfiſh than the one we have figured.

Found in the neighbourhood of Tunis, Seville, Naples, and Rome; likewiſe in Corſica. Nearly allied to ALLIUM *ſubhirſutum*. *No.* 1141, in the 2*d page* and *No.* 774, where it is miſcalled *ciliatum*. G.

ERRATA.

No. 1102. l. 14, 15, 17, 18. Hallucinati ſumus dum monuimus expungere ſynonyma *Bauhini Cluſii Millerique*; atque reſtituenda ſunt.

No. 1149. l. 6. for "868" put "869."

No. 1148. l. 6. for "868" put "869."

Syd. Edwards Del.

Pub.d by T. Curtis St.ª Geo. Crescent June 1.1800.

Collingwood Sc.

DIANTHUS PETRÆUS. ROCK PINK.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. cylindricus 1-phyllus: basi squamis 4—6. *Petala* 5, unguiculata. *Caps.* cylindrica 1-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DIANTHUS *petræus*; floribus solitariis, calycibus acutis striatulis cæsiis: squamis obovatis mucronatis tubo triplo brevioribus, petalis margine irregulariter laceris, foliis subulatis canaliculatis rigidis internodiis brevioribus.

DIANTHUS *petræus. Donn Hort. Cantab. ed.* 4. *p.* 100.

DESCR. *Herb* cespitous. *Stems* erect, slender, rounded, one or two-flowered. *Leaves* rigid, subulate, grooved at the upper part, shorter than the internodes. *Calyx* glaucous, long and slender, terminating before flowering in a sharp point, five-toothed: teeth acute, connivent. *Bractes* (or scales at the base of the calyx) four, at least three times shorter than calyx, obovate, margined, striate, reddish, terminated with an awl-shaped somewhat spreading mucro, shorter than the lamina of the scale, the two inner ones rather larger and broader than the outward; all larger and more obtuse than in the figure. *Corolla* white, without spots or hairiness: *limb* only half the length of the calyx, unevenly torn less than half way down into narrow, but not capillaceous, straps. *Stamens* ten, five longer and five shorter. *Anthers* pale yellow. *Styles* the length of the corolla. *Stigmas* finally revolute.

There is still great difficulty in ascertaining some of the species of Dianthus, notwithstanding Dr. SMITH's valuable treatise on this genus, in the second volume of the Transactions of the Linnean Society, which has certainly thrown much light upon this perplexing subject. The plant here figured, a native of Hungary, was communicated to us by Mr.

Mr. Loddiges. In many reſpects it correſponds with Dr. Smith's deſcription of his D. *crinitus*, but the limb of the corolla in that is much more deeply and finely divided. From Dianthus *fragrans* of Mr. Salisbury, in the Paradiſus Londinenſis, which is probably the ſame with D. *plumarius ?* of Bieberstein, (vide Annals of Botany, vol. ii. p. 441.) it differs in a ſimilar manner, and alſo in the number of the ſcales of the calyx. In Dianthus *ſerotinus* of the *Plantæ rariores Hungariæ*, the calyx is more obtuſe, the leaves ſhorter and leſs pointed, the ſtems more ſhrubby, the ſcales of the calyx leſs, generally more in number, and their mucro much ſhorter. At the ſame time all theſe four ſpecies appear to be very nearly allied. Flowers in Auguſt. May be cultivated and propagated in the ſame manner as Carnations. Is particularly liable to be deſtroyed by ſlugs in the winter.

Published by Curtis, Sept. 1st 1809.

DIANTHUS ALPINUS. ALPINE PINK.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nm. 1204.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DIANTHUS *alpinus;* caule ſubunifloro, petalis crenato-dentatis barbatis, ſquamis calycinis exterioribus foliaceis tubum doliiforme æquantibus, foliis lineari-ligulatis.

DIANTHUS *alpinus;* caule unifloro petalis crenatis, ſquamis calycinis exterioribus foliaceis tubum ſubæquantibus. *Smith in Tranſ. Lin. Soc. v.* 2. *p.* 302. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 682.

DIANTHUS *alpinus. Lin. Sp. Pl.* 590. *Reich.* 2. 338. *Jacq. Auſt.* 1. *t.* 52. *Krock. Sileſ. n.* 656. *Bot. Repoſ.* 482. *Villars Dauphin. p.* 600.

CARYOPHYLLUS pumilus latifolius, *Bauh. Pin.* 209. *Prod.* 104.

CARYOPHYLLUS ſylveſtris, flore magno inodoro hirſuto. *Bauh. Pin.* 209. *Raii. Hiſt.* 987. 3.

CARYOPHYLLUS ſylveſtris 2. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 1. 283. *f.* 1. *Cluſ. Dan.* 319. *f.* 318.

CARYOPHYLLUS alpinus flore roſeo ſubtus flaveſcente cum umbilico vireſcente. *Hort. Reg. Par. ex Plum. Miſc.*

In its wild ſtate, this beautiful little ſpecies of Pink, which is found on the higheſt mountains of Auſtria, Stiria, and Dauphiny, bears only a ſingle flower upon each ſtalk; a character it loſes by cultivation, in common with moſt other alpine plants. Dr. SMITH obſerves that it varies with obtuſe and

and acute leaves, but in all the ſpecimens that we have obſerved, the leaves are broader towards the extremity and become narrower downwards, which affords a remarkable character in this genus. The calyx ſwelling in the middle, ſo as to give it ſomething of a barrel ſhape, and its very long leaf-like lower ſcales afford good, but not excluſively appropriate characters. We have inſerted the characters of this plant, as taken from the colour of the flowers, quoted from PLUMIER's MS. by VILLARS, to ſhew how exactly theſe colours accord with our own figure: indeed the colour in this genus will often afford a permanent character.

We are indebted for this very rare plant to Mr. CHANDLER, Nurſeryman at Vauxhall. Flowers in June, and is a hardy perennial, well worthy of cultivation.

MAGNOLIA AURICULATA. EAR-LEAVED MAGNOLIA.

Claſs and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 3-phyllus. *Petala* 9. *Capſ.* 2-valves, imbricatæ. *Sem.* baccata, pendula.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MAGNOLIA *auriculata*; foliis obovato-lanceolatis baſi attenuatis auritis glabris ſubtus glaucis.
MAGNOLIA *auriculata. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 1258. *Duſroſs in Encycl. Method.* 3. *p.* 645. *Bartr. Travels. p.* 339. *Michaux Fl. Bor.-Am.* 1. 328. ?
MAGNOLIA *auricularis. Parad. Lond.* 43.
MAGNOLIA *Fraſeri. Walt. Fl. Carol.* 159. *cum icone.*

It was long ſuppoſed that the auriculated leaves would alone diſtinguiſh this ſpecies of Magnolia from every other, but later obſervers have diſcovered two other ſpecies with auriculated leaves, the *macrophylla* of MICHAUX and the *pyramidata* of BARTRAM.

Though a native of the ſouthern ſtates of North-America, it bears our winters tolerably well, and flowers more early than the *grandiflora*. The petals of our plant were not narrow, as deſcribed and figured in the Paradiſus Londinenſis, from a ſpecimen that appears to have been of a much weaker plant than ours, the drawing of which was taken in the nurſery of Meſſrs. WHITLEY and BRAME, at Old-Brompton, from whoſe collection we have often been favoured with plants of the greateſt rarity and beauty. The highly ſweet-ſcented bloſſoms are produced in July. This ſpecies is not inſerted in Martyn's Miller's Dictionary.

ord. del. Pub.d by. T. Curtis Sept. 1 1800 Geo. Cresswell Jr. sc.

FRITILLARIA LATIFOLIA (α). LARGEST BROAD-LEAVED FRITILLARIA.

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Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nm. 664.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

FRITILLARIA *latifolia; (subuniflora;)* foliis plūribus oblongo-lanceolatis, convoluto-concavis, ſparſis, in caulem ſuperne curvulum elevatius poſitis, ſuperioribus confertis florem ſtipantibus; corolla ample elliptico-campanulata, in fundo ad flexuram ſcrobibus ſenis verticalibus ovato-acuminatis radiato-inſculpta, ſummo ore incurvato-connivente; laciniis ellipticis obſoleto acumine, externis oblongis, internis ovatis atque duplo latioribus; filamentis quam eæ duplo brevioribus; germine iſtis ſubiſometro, columnari, trigono-tereti; ſtylo parum anguſtiore, trigono-clavato; ſtigmatibus palliidis, continuis, obeſiuſculis, compreſſe teretibus, leviter divergentibus, apice introrſum rimula puberula inciſis. *G.*

FRITILLARIA *latifolia. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 92. *Lil. a Redoute, tab.* 51. *Nobis ſupra No.* 853.

F. *eſculenta. Herb. Bieberſtein. in Muſ. Bankſ.—lutea l. c.*

F. *perſica. Herb. Pallas, penes Di. A. B. Lambert.*

F. V. VI. *Feſtus. Belinde. Trew. Flor. Imag. t.* 41.

F. flore atrorubente——lutea luſitanica. *Park. Par. tab.* 41. *f.* 2. 10.—maxima purpurea ſive rubra. *Id. l. c. p.* 42. *abſque Ic.*

F. lutea præſtantiſſima nedum deſcripta—flore luteo. *Swert. Floril. t.* 7. *f.* 6.

MELEAGRIS flos maximus italicus. *Hort. Eyſt. Vern. Ord.* 3. *fol.* 8. *f. I.* F. fl. pl. *Id. l. c. f. II.*

(α) *major;* corolla purpureo-fuſceſcens, una cum foliis rore cano obducta; ſtylus, computatis ſtigmatibus, germini iſometrus. *G. Niſi inſequenti diverſa, certe memorabilis varietas.*

(β) *minor:*

(β) *minor*; corolla prioris ſubconcolor, ſimul cum foliis vero nitore colluſtrata; ſtylus, computatis ſtigmatibus, germini duplo fere longior. *G. Supra No.* 853.

(γ) modo dictæ ſimilis, niſi corolla læte luteſcens. *G.* F. *lutea. Herb. Bieberſtein?*

DESCR. *Bulb* laterally double; *leaves* 6—8, placed in a remarkably elevated poſition on the ſtem, lower ones in ſome individuals five inches long and two broad, but commonly much ſmaller, upper ones gradually narrower and ſhorter; *ſtem* a foot or more high, bending towards the top; the nectaries are at an unuſual diſtance (nearly a fourth of the length of the flower) from the baſe of the filaments, broader than in *Meleagris*, and not lengthening out into a narrow channel as there; *filaments* membranous, convex outwards, twice ſhorter than the corolla, ſtanding in a perpendicular faſcicle round the piſtil, which is about one-third longer; *germen* green; *ſtyle* and *ſtigmas* whitiſh; pubeſcence in the chink of the laſt ſcarcely perceptible without the aid of a glaſs; *corolla* chequered; ſcentleſs.

When we gave an account of the leſſer variety of this ſpecies in No. 853, its native ſource was unknown to us. Since then we have ſeen ſpontaneous ſpecimens both among the plants ſent by Marſhal v. BIEBERSTEIN to Sir JOSEPH BANKS, as well as in the Herbarium of the Chevalier PALLAS, at Mr. A. B LAMBERT'S; thoſe of the former were gathered on Mount Caucaſus; the names given by each of theſe gentlemen we have added to our ſynonymy.

The above collections contain likewiſe the FRITILLARIA *obliqua* of No. 857, to whoſe ſpontaneous abode we likewiſe were ſtrangers. In the firſt it is called *caucaſica* alias *tulipiflora*, and was alſo found on the above-mentioned mountain *(ad thermas conſtantino-montanas in Caucaſi promontorio boreali.)* In the latter it has been miſtaken for the Linnean *pyrenaica* (ſee No. 664;) under which name it is occaſionally mentioned by PALLAS in his Travels, and was found by him in Eaſtern Siberia, in the deſerts of the country of the Kirgees, and on the banks of the Wolga. *G.*

ERRATA.

No. 1026. l. 15. for "they" read "it."
No. 1201. p. 2. l. 14. before "Engliſh" put "the."
——— l. 18. before "different" put "a."

Pub.d by T. Curtis S.t Pan.s Crescent July 1.st 15.

GALAXIA OVATA (α.) LARGE-FLOWERED GALAXIA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA, *ni mavis* MONADELPHIA TRIANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha monophylla, membranacea, lanceolate folliculosa, uniflora, sessilis, pedicellum includens. *Cor.* supera, infundibuliformis vel angustior tubæformis, e tubo gracili tereti pedunculoideo superne dilatescente in limbum sexpartitum regularem turbinato-campanulatum ampliata, laciniis a latiore lamina deorsum angustatis, subæqualibus, recurvatis. *Fil.* ori tubi continuum, tubulosum, tereti-pyramidatum, denticulis 3 antheriferis pervium, limbo longe brevius. *Germ.* oblongum, pedicellatum. *Stylus* triquetro-filiformis tubum discrete percurrens, superne incrascescens, in laminas abeuns 3 stigmatosas e deorsum cucullatis atque intricate coadunatis sursum discretas, explicatius divergentes, staminen exsuperantes, ambitu rotundatas ac multifido-fimbriatas. *Anth.* erectæ, a basi infixæ, sagittato-lineares. *Capsl.* oblonga, trisulco-trigona, trilocularis, trivalvis valvulis septigeris. *Sem.* plurima, biserialia, globosa, loculamentorum angulo interno affixa. *G.*

OBS. *Plantulæ pygmeæ. Radix* Bulbo-tuber *ovato-globosum nucleo amygdalino annue renovato, plexubus fibroso-organicis persistentibus extensilibus cum ætate in conceptaculum corticosum crassum cancellatim vel reticulatim fatiscens excrescentibus;* caulicolus *teres, stipitiformis, parum, vel omnino non, extra terram prominens, membrana (modo gemina) radicali vaginatus, foliorum fasciculo terminatus;* folia *ligulata, semi-biuncialia, per paginam interiorem floribus obversata, e deorsum convoluto-compactis sursum explicatim divergentia, exteriora 2 oppositа breviora, cætera angustiora subdiffusa;* flores *plures, fugacissimi a limbo involute collabentes, neque e.duci, successivi, semi-triunciales, lutei, violacei, purpurei ve. Quasi monadelphum hic habemus* CROCUM *cum succrescente foliis stipite. Affinis cum* MORÆA *per illius* longifoliam *(supra sub No. 712) connectitur.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GALAXIA *ovata; (bulbo-tuber globosum cortice tectum cancellatim fissili;)* foliis linear-ligulatis, convoluto-concaviusculis, nitide glabratis, crassiusculis, rigidiusculis, per oram denticulis minutissimis crebris ciliato-scabratis, extimis duobus subovatis

duplo

duplo brevioribus; corolla infundibuliformi, limbo quam tubus breviore, e cucullato-connivente recurvatim expansa, laciniis interioribus a lamina subcordato-rotunda retusa deorsum longinquius unguiculatis, lateribus basin versus in brevem canaliculum inflexis; exterioribus integris, ima basi foveola guttula coronata mellea chrystallina impressis. G.

GALAXIA *ovata. Thunb. Diss. Nov. Gen. Pl.* 2. 51. *cum ic. Prod.* 10. *Cavan.* 6. 341. *t.* 189. *f.* 2. *Jacq. Coll.* 4. 137. *Ic. Rar.* 2. *t.* 291. *Bot. Rep. t.* 94. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. 583.
G. grandiflora. Bot. Rep. t. 164.
IXIA *Galaxia. Linn. Suppl.* 93.

Descr. *Bulb-tuber* about the size of a large hazel nut, dark brown; the whole plant from three to four inches high; *flowers* 2—3, of a bright yellow colour, with little or no scent; *outer segments* dotted in streaks with green: lasting only from morning until about four o'clock in the afternoon; *filaments* two or three times shorter than the limb; *stigmas* of a deeper yellow colour.

Found by Thunberg growing in abundance on the hills, near the town, at the Cape of Good Hope. Varies with purple and violet flowers.

Our drawing was made from a plant imported by Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, Hammersmith, who have also a purple-flowered variety.

Blooms in May; requires the treatment of other Cape Bulbs of this order. *G.*

Ind. Edwards Del.
Pub. By T. Curtis & Co.

IRIS PUMILA, *var.* LUTEA. YELLOW DWARF FLAG.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nis. 787 *et* 986.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *pumila; (barbata; rhizoma carnosum nodoso-oblongiusculum articulato-ramosum horizontaliter procrescens cæspitose soboliferum; foliatura collaterali-disticha;)* foliis paucis (3—4), lorato-enfatis, nervosis, imis radicalibus, brevioribus, caulinis in cauliculum uniflorum brevem vel subnullum tectum flori æqualibus vel longioribus; spatha bivalvi *(ramentum membranaceum ligulatum angustissimum sæpius includente)*, oblongo-lanceolata, tubo rarius itometra sed breviori; germine sessili, ovali, obsolete trigono, quam tubus subquadruplo breviori; tubo crasse stipitiformi, stricto, trigono-tereti, limbo æquali; laciniis turbinato-divergentibus, extimis obovato-spatulatis laminis revoluto-deflexis, parum latioribus, obtusatis; intimis elliptico-spatulatis, unguibus duplo exteriorum angustioribus, laminis obovato-ellipticis, extimarum latioribus, erecto-conniventibus; stigmatum labio intimo bipartito-ovato segmentis reflexis parallelis contiguis; extimo rotundato brevissimo integro recurvato. *G.*

IRIS *pumila. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 56. *Syst. Veg.* 59. *Jacq. Austr.* 1. 5. *t.* 1. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 70. *Curt. supra No.* 9. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 224. *Lam. et Decand. Fl Franç.* 3. 237. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 135. *Hayne Term. Bot. t. VI. f.* 2.

CHAMEIRIS latifolia minor alba.——purpurea.——suaverubens.——lutea versicolor. *Park. Par.* 186, 187.

C. flavo et purpurascente flore. *Hort. Eyst. Vern. Ord.* 8. *fol.* 2. *f. IV.*

C. latifolia minor. *Clus. Hist.* 225. *I. II. III. IV. V.*

C. latifolia minor IX. *Id. l. c.* 227.——lutea. *Ger. Em.* 58.

DESCR. *Leaves* 3—4, lower two radical, others cauline, 3—4 inches high in the fertile fascicles, in the sterile ones both

both higher and broader; *ſtem* ſometimes nearly none, at others an inch or rather more long; *ſpathe* ſomewhat herbaceous, ſometimes converted into complete leaves, as in our preſent ſpecimen, and leaving the tube of the corolla quite bare; *corolla* about four inches high; *ungues* of the *inner ſegments* convolute-channelled and twice narrower than thoſe of the outer; *laminæ* of the ſame generally undulate, ſometimes emarginate; *ſtyle* forming one body with tube, except where this is hollowed towards the limb into a ſhort ſtaminiferous faux, when it is free, triquetral and thickened towards the ſtigmas, of the ſame length with the ſtamens; *capſule* ſeldom produced even in its native places, about an inch or more long, obtuſely trigonal; *ſeeds* angular, wrinkled, of a tawny brown colour. Varies with white, yellow, blue, violet, red, and particoloured flowers; generally more or leſs ſcented. Blooms about April; ſome of the varieties ſeem to be far tenderer than the others, but all will live in the open air; the one figured in No. 9 of the work, is by far the moſt common in this country.

Native of Hungary, Auſtria, the South of France, and of other neighbouring parts; found on old walls in the villages in the neighbourhood of Fontainebleau. I. *arenaria* comes much nearer to *ruthenica* (No. 1123) than to the preſent ſpecies; *flaviſſima* differs in having a much higher ſtem, a tube about equal to the germen, and far ſhorter than the ſegments of the corolla. *G.*

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LEUCOJUM ÆSTIVUM. SUMMER SNOW-FLAKE.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 960.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LEUCOJUM *æſtivum ; (capſula herbaceo-virens ;)* foliis pluribus (6—8), ab inferne fiſtuloſo-vaginantibus longe canaliculato-ligulatis ſuperne planis obtuſulis, interioribus longioribus ſcapo ſurſum tereti-deorſum alato-ancipiti ſubiſometris ; ſpatha pluri-(4—8)-flora ; germine viridi, exſulco ; corollæ laciniis ſubæqualibus, lineis nervoſe prominulis parallelis creberrimis longitudinaliter ſtriatulis ; extimis ſubanguſtioribus apice tridenticulatis ; intimis obovatis ; filamentis capillaribus æqualibus erecto-divergentibus incraſſato corollæ diſco impoſitis ; antherarum loculis a vertice hianter pervio ſecundum latus externum dehiſcentibus ; ſtylo clavato-elongato, obtuſe trigono, cuſpide ſtigmatoſa brevi triquetra gracillima recta præfixo. *G.*

LEUCOJUM *æſtivum. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 414. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 406. *Jacq. Auſtr. t.* 203. *Curt. Lond. t.* 23. *Smith Fl. Brit.* 1. 353. *Eng. Bot. t.* 621. *Lil. a Red. t.* 135. *Lam. et Decand. Fl. Franç.* 3. 233. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 30.

L. *pulchellum. Parad. Lond. t.* 74.

NARCISSO-L. pratenſe multiflorum. *Tourn. Inſt.* 387.

L. bulboſum minus. *Hort. Eyſt. Vern. Ord.* 3. *fol.* 17. *f. III.*

L. bulboſum ſerotinum majus I. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 170. *Park. Par. t.* 107. *f.* 11.——bulb. maj. polyanthemum. *Ger. Em.* 148. *f.* 4.

POLYANTHEMUM. *Renealm. Spec.* 99. *t.* 100.

DESCR. *Bulb* tunicate, about the ſize of a pigeon's egg or larger, coating membranous ; *rootſheaths* membranous, enveloping the lower part of the foliage ; *leaves* bright-green, from

from a foot and a half to two feet high, about half an inch broad; *ſpathe* monophyllous, follicular, lanceolate-oblong; *pedicles* of the umbel lax, recurved; *corolla* hexapetaloully parted, pendulous, glandularly thickened at its junction with the ſummit of the germen, white, with a green ovate ſpot beneath the tip of each ſegment, ſlightly fragrant when ſmelled to cloſely; *filaments* about the length of the anthers; *ſtyle* rather longer than ſtamens, generally marked with a green ſtain beneath the ſtigma; *capſule* obovate, largiſh, even; *ſeeds* roundiſh, black, ſhining, ſeveral in each cell. Native of Auſtria, Hungary, Tuſcany, the South of France, and, as it is ſaid, of England likewiſe. Hardy; blooms in May. *G.*

CORRIGENDUM.

No. 872. *For* "LILIUM PENSYLVANICUM. PENSYLVANIAN LILY." *read* "LILIUM DAURICUM. SIBERIAN LILY."

Inſert the following Synonyms:

LILIUM *bulbiferum. Pallas. Herb. penes Dom. A. B. Lambert.*
L. II. foliis anguſtioribus (α) flore miniato. *Gmel. Sib.* 1. 41.
L. anguſtifolium flore rubro ſingulari. *Cateſby. Carol.* 3. *p.* 8. *t.* 8. *falſe ab auctore pro Americæ indigena datum; tabula a planta in Horto Londini ſuburbano florida deſumpta fuit.*

Subſequent to our having in No. 872, on the authority of CATESBY, ſtated this ſpecies to be a native of America; it will be ſeen by our obſervations in Numbers 1082 and 1165, that we had ſuſpected the accuracy of that author as to this point. We have now verified our ſuſpicion, and find that one of our gueſſes as to its country was right. In PALLAS's Herbarium, at Mr. A. B. LAMBERT's, there are ſeveral very perfect ſpecimens of the ſpecies, gathered in the eaſtern parts of Siberia. By theſe we ſee that it has ſupported half a century of cultivation in our gardens, without any change in ſize or appearance. The corollas of the above ſpecimens are all ſpotted as in our figure. *G.*

MIRBELIA RETICULATA. NETTED-LEAVED MIRBELIA.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus, bilabiatus. *Cor.* papilionacea. *Stylus* recurvus basi crassissimus, germine brevior. *Stigma* capitatum. *Legumen* ventricosum biloculare ! dispermum. SMITH.

Specific Name and Synonyms.

MIRBELIA *reticulata. Smith in Ann. of Bot. v.* 1. *p.* 511.
Ventenat Malmais. t. 119. *Trans. Linn. Soc. v.* 9. *p.* 265.
PULTENÆA *rubiæfolia. Bot. Repos. t.* 351.

DESCR. *Stem* shrubby, low, branched, spreading; *branches* generally by threes. *Leaves* usually ternate, sometimes only in opposite pairs, subsessile, linear-lanceolate, acute, smooth, reticulately veined, subrepand. *Inflorescence* verticillate: whorls 3—6 flowered. *Peduncles* shorter than calyx with two small *bractles*. *Calyx* bilabiate, punctate. *Upper-lip* two-lobed, lobes truncated. *Lower-lip* trifid, segments distant. *Corolla* papilionaceous, bluish purple. *Vexillum* nearly round with the apex reflexed: *claw* green, which colour is continued almost to the middle of the vexillum: *alæ* somewhat shorter than this, with their margins rolled inwards: *carina* of two distinct petals hardly longer than the claw of the alæ. *Germen* ovate, acuminate, grooved at the back: *style* short, recurved: *stigma* blunt, swelling after the efflorescence is past. *Legumen* somewhat inflated, with the dorsal margins so much inflexed as to divide the pod into two cells. We did not observe that both margins were inflexed as VENTENAT describes; to us the dissepiment appeared to be formed by the dorsal margins only.

This is a pretty delicate little shrub, and produces its bright purple flowers through most of the summer months. Is propagated by seeds, which it ripens with us. Is apt to perish in winter by damp, if not kept in a very airy part of the greenhouse. Native of New-Holland. Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES.

STRUTHIOLA PUBESCENS. LONG-TUBED STRUTHIOLA.

Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. o. *Cor.* tubulosa ore glandulis plerumque 8. *Nux* supera corticata, unilocularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STRUTHIOLA *pubescens;* ramis virgatis pubescentibus, foliis lanceolato-subulatis ciliatis, corollis subsecundis tomentoso-sericeis, glandulis octo binatis.

STRUTHIOLA *pubescens;* foliis linearibus ciliatis, bracteis germine longioribus. *Dryander in Hort. Kew.* inedit.

STRUTHIOLA *pubescens;* foliis lineari-lanceolatis erectis, bracteis calycibusque ciliato barbatis, corollis extus sericeis. *Retz. Obs.* 3. *p.* 26.

STRUTHIOLA *longiflora;* subpubescens, foliis oppositis breviusculis canaliculatis, corollis longissimis incano-tomentosis. *Lamarck Tab. Encyc.* 1. *p.* 314. *t.* 78.

STRUTHIOLA *virgata;* foliis lanceolatis striatis ciliatis, ramis et floribus pubescentibus. *Smith Exot. Bot.* 46.

STRUTHIOLA *virgata;* foliis lanceolatis striatis summis ciliatis, ramis pubescentibus. *Thunb. Prod.* 76. ?

STRUTHIOLA *rubra. Donn Hort. Cant. p.* 31.

THYMELÆA foliis oppositis, cruciatis, angustis; floribus tubulosis, spicæ in modum ex foliorum alis erectis. *Burm. Afric. p.* 127. *t.* 47. *f.* 1.

DESCR.

DESCR. *Stem* ſhrubby, two or three feet high: branches four-ſided, twiggy, nodding, hairy, eſpecially towards their extremities. *Leaves* oppoſite croſſwiſe, lanceolate, equal in length to the ſpace between the two knots on the ſame ſide, awl-ſhaped, channelled above, ſtriate and dotted underneath, the upper ones hairy on the margins. *Flowers* axillary, ſolitary, ſeſſile, collected into a ſpike near the extremity of the branch, looking to one ſide, of a brickduſt-red colour in our ſpecimen, but varies with flowers paler and more inclined to yellow. *Bractes* (*Calyx* of RETZIUS) two, ſimilar to the leaves but ſmaller, twice the length of the germen, perſiſtent, defending the ſeed after the flower is fallen off. *Calyx* none, except the corolla is to be ſo called. *Corolla* one-petaled, tube three or four times longer than limb, funnel-ſhaped, being more dilated towards the top than uſual in this genus. *Nectarium* eight glands in four pairs, yellow, half the length of the limb, connected at their baſe into a fleſhy red coloured ring inſerted into the mouth of the tube. *Stamens* four: *anthers* nearly ſeſſile a little below the mouth of the tube, oval, yellow. *Germen* ovate: *ſtyle* half the length of the tube: *Stigma* capitate hiſpid. *Fruit* a ſingle black ſeed enveloped in two coverings, the outer one membranous, ſhining, ſilvery brown, the inner one firmer, brittle, of a bay colour. We ſhould rather call it a nut, than a dry berry. The flowers are very fragrant, eſpecially after ſunſet.

A conſiderable difficulty attends the ſettling of the different ſpecies of STRUTHIOLA. LINNÆUS was acquainted with only two ſpecies, which he named *virgata* and *erecta*, and diſtinguiſhed them by a ſingle word to each, one being pubeſcent the other ſmooth. We have no doubt but that our preſent plant is the *pubeſcens* of RETZIUS, the *longiflora* of LAMARCK, and the Thymelæa quoted above from BURMANN, which laſt ſynonym is applied by WILLDENOW both to *virgata* and *erecta*. It is alſo the ſame ſpecies with the S. *virgata* of Dr. SMITH, and probably of THUNBERG, but not of LINNÆUS.

What we with SCHREBER and SMITH call corolla, ſome authors call a calyx. That JUSSIEU ſhould do ſo is perfectly conſonant with his ideas upon this ſubject, but why MURRAY, and after him WILLDENOW, ſhould name this part the calyx in STRUTHIOLA and the corolla in DAPHNE and PASSERINA we cannot underſtand. The glands, which differ in number, form arrangement and colour in the ſeveral ſpecies of this genus, afford excellent ſpecific characters.

Flowers in May. Introduced, according to DONN, in 1800. May be propagated by cuttings or by ſeeds, which it ripens with us. Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES.

Edwards. del. Sansom. Fecit.

COLLINSONIA ANISATA. ANISE-SCENTED COLLINSONIA.

Class and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA, *vel potius* DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. inæqualis: labio inferiore multifido, capillari. *Sem.* 1. perfectum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

COLLINSONIA *anisata*; floribus tetrandris.
COLLINSONIA *serotina*; foliis magnis oppositis ovatis, petiolis longis, supremo pare unice sessili cordato, panicula terminali ramosissima. *Walt. Carol.* 65. ?

DESCR. *Stems* erect, two or three feet high, rounded, or very obsoletely quadrangular, slightly hairy but hardly rough. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, generally cordate, but sometimes ovate, acuminate, crenate-dentate, nerved, rugosely veined, scarcely hairy, but harsh and roughish, pale on the under surface and covered with minute pellucid dots, barely visible to the naked eye. *Inflorescence* a compound terminal *racemus*, with simpler axillary ones. *Bractes* ovate, acute, ciliate, a pair at each division of the peduncle. *Calyx* persistent, bilabiate: *upper lip* three-toothed: *teeth* obtuse: *teeth* of the *lower lip* two, acute, a little longer than that of the upper. *Corolla* one-petaled, bilabiate: *tube* scarcely longer than calyx: *lower lip* long, fringed. *Stamens* four, didynamous: *filaments* very long, becoming spiral in drying: *anthers* roundish. *Germens* four, of which generally three, sometimes two, are abortive: *style* shorter than filaments, bent to one side: *stigma* subbifid. *Seed* globular.

globular. The whole herb has a ſtrong ſcent of aniſeed when bruiſed.

We believe this to be diſtinct from both the ſpecies mentioned in the Hortus Kewenſis, and from COLLINSONIA *tuberoſa* of MICHAUX; but it is difficult to decide with certainty, from the inſufficient deſcriptions hitherto given. In our plant the flowers were conſtantly didynamous, a circumſtance not mentioned in the deſcription of any of the others, and which affords an inſtance of the inconvenience ariſing from the ſeparation of the diandrous *labiatæ* into a diſtinct claſs from thoſe with four ſtamens; a ſeparation which ſeems in every caſe to do violence to nature.

For this very rare plant we are indebted to JOHN WALKER, Eſq. F.R.S. from whoſe collection at Southgate we received it in bloſſom in October 1806. It is a native of South-Carolina, and requires to be protected from ſevere froſt.

ERICA THUNBERGII. GLOBULAR-TUBED HEATH.

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inserta. *Antheræ* bifidæ. *Capſ.* 4-locularis. *Diſſepimenta* e valvularum marginibus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERICA *Thunbergii ;* (mutica) foliis ternis linearibus glabris, floribus umbellatis, corollæ tubo globoſo, limbo campanulato. *Thunb. Prod.* 69. *Diſſ. n.* 4.

ERICA *Thunbergii ;* antheris muticis mediocribus, corollis planis: tubo globoſo, ſtylo exſerto, foliis ternis *Linn. Suppl.* 220.

ERICA *Thunbergii. Montin Act. Upſal.* 2. *p.* 290. *t.* 9. *fig.* 2. *Martyn Mill. Dict. n.* 50.

ERICA *medioliflora ;* calyce tetraphyllo: corolla 4-lineari, lævi; tubo medioliformi; limbo baſi integro: antheris papuloſis. *Saliſbury in Act. Soc. Linn. v.* 6. *p.* 331.

This beautiful little Heath is at once diſtinguiſhed from every other known ſpecies by its peculiar corolla. This ſingularity ariſes principally from the large ſize of the limb in proportion to that of the tube; for in fact, in all the globular-flowered Heaths, it is the tube of the corolla that is globular, but in theſe the limb is in general ſo minute that the tube is conſidered as the whole corolla; whereas, in ERICA *Thunbergii*, the limb is by far the moſt conſpicuous part, and

and is deeply divided into four, round-ovate, concave, laciniæ, which ſtanding nearly erect, with reſpect to the tube, form a bell-ſhaped cup of a deep ſcarlet colour, and produce a ſplendid appearance. So that Profeſſor MONTIN, who firſt deſcribed this ſpecies in the Upſal Tranſactions, does not deviate from the uſual language in deſcribing the Heaths, when he ſays the corolla is globoſe with a campanulate limb.

We were favoured with the plant, from which our drawing was made, by Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY, who raiſed it from Cape ſeeds. It is one of the moſt rare ſpecies, and has never, we believe, been before propagated in this country, though we know that much pains have been in vain taken to obtain ſeeds of it from the Cape for ſeveral years together. Flowers in May.

FRITILLARIA IMPERIALIS (β). YELLOW CROWN IMPERIAL.

Clafs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 664.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

FRITILLARIA *imperialis ; (bulbus ſubſquamoſus, ſimplex, ex laminis majuſculis nec imbricatis : pluri-multiflora ;)* foliis numeroſis, confertius ſparſis, lanceolato-oblongis ; racemo ſubverticillatim adducto, foliis comoſe interſtincto, inferne longius nudo ; corolla oblongo-campanulata, intimo fundo ſcrobibus ſenis rotundatis candidis latice chryſtallino coronatis ocellatim notata ; laciniis apice pubeſcentibus, externis obovato-oblongis, anguſtioribus, acuminatis ; internis rhombeo-obovatis acumine latiore ; filamentis corollæ æqualibus ; germine quam ſtylus duplo brevioribus ; ſtylo ſulcato-trigono ; ſtigmatibus convoluto-laminoſis hoc pluries brevioribus ; capſula priſmatico-hexagona, angulis alato-extenuatis. *G.*

FRITILLARIA *imperialis. Linn. Sp. Pl.* 2. 1. 435. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 432. *Curt. ſupra No.* 194. *Lil. a Red. tab.* 131. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 90.

CORONA *imperialis. Trew. Flor. Imag. tab.* 40, 50, 66, 97. *Park. Par.* 27. *tab.* 29. *f.* 1.

TUSAI ſive lilium perſicum. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 127. *I. II.*

(α) corolla fulva ſtriis pallidioribus variegata. *G.*

(β) corolla ſulphureo-luteſcens. *G.*

For an account of this ſpecies we muſt refer back to No. 191, where a reduced figure of the variety (α) will be found.

In

In the already ſo often cited Pallaſian Herbarium, at Mr. A. B. LAMBERT'S, there are many ſpecimens of *verticillata* (*Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 91) under the name of *altaica*, collected in aſiatic Ruſſia and ſouthern Siberia; in theſe we find ſo cloſe a reſemblance to *imperialis*, that we ſtrongly ſuſpect that they are but one and the ſame ſpecies; and that the differences, which chiefly conſiſt in the number and ſize of the flowers and leaves, have been merely produced by culture; in *verticillata*, however, the foliage is whorled and very regularly ſo, which is only partially and very inconſtantly the caſe in *imperialis*. G.

FRITILLARIA RACEMOSA (α). ORIENTAL FRITILLARY.

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Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nm. 664.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

FRITILLARIA *racemosa; (1—9-flora;)* foliis anguste lanceolato-ligulatis, convoluto-explicatis, glauciusculis, subtus nervose striatis, sparsis, in summo caule confertioribus; corolla elliptico-campanulata; laciniis subæqualibus, intus scrobiculo rotundato-oblongo insculptis; extimis ellipticis parum angustioribus cum brevi acumine; intimis obovato-oblongis, apice rotundatis; staminibus quam hæ duplo brevioribus; germine filamentis isometro; stigmatibus viridibus, stylo æqualibus, tereti-linearibus, recurvato-divergentibus, introrsum rimula longitudinali incisis, apice minutissime puberulis. *G.*

FRITILLARIA *racemosa. Vid. supra No.* 952; *ubi allegatis synonymis adde insequentia.*

F. *orientalis. Herb. Marsch. v. Bieberstein in Mus. Banks.*

F. *Meleagris. Pallas Herb. penes Dum. A. B. Lambert. Id. in it. passim. Georgi Beschr. Russ. R.* 3. 4. 900.

F. viperino flore. *Trew. Flor. Imag. t.* 7.

(α) *minor;* 1—2-flora. *Spec. Spont. in Herb. Bieberst. et Pallas. l. c.*

(β) *major;* flores 4—9, modo in racemum producti, modo subverticillatim approximati. *Supra tab.* 952. *Spec. hortens. in Herb. Pallas l. c.*

DESCR. *Bulb* laterally double; *leaves* 5—10 or more, lower ones longer, about four inches in length and the third of an inch broad; differs from *Meleagris* in having a different coloured and generally smaller corolla, with the segments less acuminate, a germen equal to, and not half the length of the

the filaments, with nectaries of a roundish oblong shape and not fusiform or lengthening into a long narrow furrow upwards.

We were unacquainted with the habitat of this species at the time we published our account of the variety β in No. 952; but since then we have found, by the Herbariums above cited, that it is a native of Mount Caucasus, New Russia, the Crimea, and of various places on the Banks of the Wolga. Frequently mentioned by PALLAS in his Travels, under the specific name of *Meleagris*, for which he mistook it. In his Herbarium there are numerous spontaneous specimens of (α) as well as a garden one of (β) corresponding in every point with our two plants. Had we seen the one-flowered specimens before we named the species, we should certainly not have called it *racemosa*. Our drawing was made at Mr. WILLIAMS's, Turnham-Green. *G.*

SPECIERUM SYNTHESIS.

imperialis. *Supra tab.* 194 & 1215.
verticillata. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 91.—altaica. *Herb. Pall. penes Dum. Lambert; anne precedenti vere diversa? G.* } *caps. prismatico-hexagona, angulis alato extenuatis.*
persica. *Supra tab.* 962.
obliqua. *Supra tab.* 857. tulipiflora *alias* caucasica. *Herb. Bieberst.* pyrenaica. *Pall. l. c.*
racemosa. *Supra tab.* 952 & 1216.
Meleagris. *Engl. Bot. tab.* 622.
latifolia. *Supra tab.* 853 & 1207.
pyrenaica. *Supra tab.* 664.
camschatcensis. *nobis.* (LILIUM.) *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 89. *Specim. Spont. in Herb. Banks.*

Pub.d by
Sy

HÆMANTHUS TOXICARIUS. FAN-LEAVED HÆMANTHUS, OR THE POISON-BULB.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1075.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HÆMANTHUS *toxicarius ; (bulbus tunicatus, oblongo-ovatus, plexubus multiplicibus ſubcruſtaceis ſuperne ſquarroſo-laxatis tectus, rhizomate cylindraceo, ſubtus prominente ;)* foliis plurimis, lorato-lanceolatis, glaucis, tortiuſculis, bifariis, erecto-divergentibus, poſt inflorescentiam venientibus ; ſcapo tereti-compreſſo ; ſpatha bivalvi, arrecta, lanceolato-ovata, ſubherbacea, pedicellis filiformibus breviori ; umbella ſubhemiſphærica, denſa ; corolla hypocrateriformi, quam pedicellus breviori ; tubo quam germen pluries longiori, laciniis iſometro ; laciniis lanceolato-oblongis, ſubæqualibus, concaviuſculis, rotato-patentibus ; filamentis capillaribus, limbo æqualibus, erecto-divergentibus ; antheris oblongis, vibratili-incumbentibus ; ſtylo ſetaceo ; ſtigmate ſimpliciſſimo. *G.*

HÆMANTHUS *toxicarius. Hort. Kew.* 1. 405. *Thunb. Prod.* 59. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 27.

AMARYLLIS *diſticha. Linn. Suppl.* 195. *Paterſon's Travels,* 51. *cum tab. peſſima.*

This very curious plant flowered in the collection of the Biſhop of Durham at Mungewell, Oxfordſhire, as far as we can

can aſcertain, for the only time in Europe; although it has been cultivated in our gardens ever ſince 1774, when it was imported by Mr. Masson, as it has been by many others at various ſubſequent periods. For the acquiſition of the drawing we are entirely indebted to Mr. A. B. Lambert.

The ſcape and inflorescence are repreſented in our plate of their natural dimenſions; but the ſize of the bulb and foliage is conſiderably reduced. *Bulb* nearly as large as an oſtrich's egg; *leaves* two feet or more high; *ſpathe* with only two valves, on which account it ſhould not ſtrictly belong to this genus; but as the nature of the fruit is as yet unknown to us, we have not ventured to remove it elſewhere.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope, where it was found abundantly by Mr. Paterson, in the Rogge-Veld diſtrict. The horned cattle are ſaid to be expoſed to great danger from this plant, being exceedingly fond of the leaves; but which, when eaten by them, generally prove fatal. The bulb furniſhes the poiſon uſed by the natives for their arrows. *G.*

Lyd. Edwards Del. Pubby T. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent Augt. 1. 1809. E. Vaughan Junr. Sculp.

HIBBERTIA GROSSULARIÆFOLIA. GOOSEBERRY-LEAVED HIBBERTIA.

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus in fructu connivens. *Petala* 5, decidua. *Capsulæ* plurimæ glomeratæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HIBBERTIA *grossulariæfolia;* caule decumbente, foliis suborbiculatis crenato-dentatis, pedunculis solitariis flore longioribus.

HIBBERTIA *grossulariæfolia. Salisb. in Parad. Lond. n.* 73. ubi Burtonia prius appellata fuit, postea, reimpressa pagina, ad Hibbertiam melius relata.

HIBBERTIA *crenata. Bot. Repos. n.* 187.

HIBBERTIA is a genus of plants, all natives of New-Holland, to which this name has been given in honour of GEORGE HIBBERT, Esq. to whom our gardens are indebted for the introduction of several new plants, particularly from the Cape of Good Hope. The species first raised here, and which was the only one known for several years after, was figured at No. 449 of this work, under the misapplied name of DILLENIA *speciosa*, which is a very large and lofty tree; a native of Ceylon, Java, and some other parts of the East-Indies, and is remarkable for the thickening of the calyx, after the fall of the flower, into a large fleshy fruit.

The *Hibbertiæ* are all low shrubs, but resemble *Dillenia* in the form of the flower, though the fruit is very different. Mr. SALISBURY has arranged both genera under a new natural order, to which he has given the name of Dillenēæ. JUSSIEU referred

referred Dillenia to the Magnoliæ. To us Hibbertia appears, through Pæonia, to have ſome relation to the Ranunculaceæ; but it is a difficult ſubject, and Mr. SALISBURY is probably correct in what he has done.

DILLENIA *ſpecioſa* of the Botanical Magazine (D. *ſcandens* of WILLDENOW) is a ſpecies of HIBBERTIA, and does not appear to be different from HIBBERTIA *volubilis* of VENTENAT and the Botaniſt's Repoſitory.

The plant here figured, HIBBERTIA *groſſulariæfolia*, is a low trailing ſhrub, with bright yellow ſolitary flowers, which are produced through the greateſt part of the ſummer. In appearance it is not much unlike a Potentilla, but with ſimple leaves. Diſcovered by Mr. ROBERT BROWN, near King George's Sound. Our figure was taken from a plant communicated by Mr. KNIGHT, Nurſeryman, King's-Road, Chelſea, late Gardener to Mr. HIBBERT, and the preſent poſſeſſor of that gentleman's valuable collection.

Pub.d by T. Curtis St.ª Geo. Crescent Aug.: 1.1809.

PRIMULA INTERMEDIA. SIBERIAN BIRDS-EYE-PRIMROSE.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Involucrum umbellulæ. *Corollæ* tubus cylindricus: ore patulo. *Capſ.* 1-locularis, teres, dentibus 5—10 dehiſcens. *Sem.* plurima.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PRIMULA *intermedia*; foliis ovato-lanceolatis ſubcrenatis utrinque viridibus depreſſis, umbella ſubnutante corollis hypocrateriformibus: laciniis obcordatis.

PRIMULA foliis utrinque viridibus. *Gmel. Fl. Sibir. v. 4. p. 8. t. 44. f. 3.* (in textu figura ſecunda duplici errore, ni fallimur, citatur).

This plant, which was raiſed by Mr. LODDIGES from ſeeds ſent from Siberia, appears to be intermediate between PRIMULA *farinoſa* and *nivalis* (*longifolia* Bot. Mag. 392.) The ſcape is longer than that of *farinoſa* and more ſlender than in either of the other allied ſpecies; the leaves are green on both ſides without any mealineſs, and lie flatter on the ground than in both the others; the calyx is very nearly as long as the tube of the corolla, and its ſegments are more acute than in *farinoſa*; the bractes compoſing the involucre are ſhorter by half than the pedicles, and are incurved.

We learn by GMELIN, that this ſort is far more common in Siberia than the *farinoſa*, of which however he conſiders it as a variety; but to us, as well as to Mr. LODDIGES, who is in the habit of cultivating all three, it appears to come as near to *nivalis*. Perhaps all three may be conſidered as only varieties of the ſame ſpecies, yet they ſeem to be permanent, and not at all inclined to change from one to another.

In

In Gmelin's Flora Sibirica, vol. iv. tab. 44, the figures two and three ſeem to have been miſplaced by the engraver; the former, which repreſents the leaves with a white under ſurface and ſhorter ſcape, being quoted in the text for the taller variety, with leaves green on both ſides.

Flowers in May. Propagated by ſeeds or parting its roots, but is much more difficult to be preſerved than either of the other, being very impatient both of wet and drought.

Pub.d by T. Curtis & Co. Crescent Aug.1 1809.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM DENSUM. GREAT BEARDED-LEAVED FIG-MARIGOLD.

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Petala* numerosa, linearia, basi cohærentia. *Caps.* carnosa, infera, polyspermа.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *densum*; foliis semicylindricis apice barbatis confertis, pedunculis hispidis, foliolis calycinis subæqualibus petalis bis brevioribus.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *densum*; subacaule foliis densissime imbricatis connatis semicylindricis, supra concavis apice barbatis, calycibus hexaphyllis subæqualibus hispidis. *Haworth Mesem. p.* 302. *n.* 94.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM radiatum humile, foliis majoribus. *Dill. Elth.* 248. *t.* 190. *f.* 236.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *barbatum. γ. Sp. Pl.* 691. *Willd. v.* 2. *p.* 1046.

Mr. HAWORTH, the author of a monograph upon this genus, has, in our opinion, very properly separated the three varieties of M. *barbatum* in the Species Plantarum, into as many distinct species. The first of these is figured above (No. 72) and is at once distinguished from both the others by the leaves being generally so remote, as to shew a considerable space of stalk between each pair, and by the peduncles and calyxes being destitute of hairs.

The second variety, the M. *hirsutum* of HAWORTH, comes much nearer to our present plant, but has smaller leaves and flowers,

flowers, and, which affords a good ſpecific difference, has the leaflets of the calyx of unequal length, and much longer in proportion to the corolla than in M. *denſum*.

This plant, though not of difficult cultivation, is extremely ſhy of flowering; ſo much ſo, that Mr. HAWORTH, to whom we are indebted for the living ſpecimen here figured, informs us that it is one and twenty years ſince he has ſeen it in bloſſom.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Requires the ſame treatment as other ſucculent plants from that country; which conſiſts chiefly in taking care that they are not injured by damp in the winter, and in protecting them from froſt.

Aug. 1809. S. Edwards Del.

AQUILEGIA HYBRIDA. TWO-COLOURED COLUMBINE.

Claſs and Order.

POLYANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 0. *Petala* 5. *Nectaria* 5, corniculata inter petala. *Capſ.* 5, diſtinctæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AQUILEGIA *hybrida*; nectariis incurvulis, foliis ſubtiliſſime pubeſcentibus.
AQUILEGIA *vulgaris* var. *n. ſpecioſa*; nectariis cæruleis apice luteis. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 247. *?*
AQUILEGIA *bicolor*; perigoniis et piſtillis glabris, nectariis incurvis. *Ehrh. Beitr.* 7. 146. *?*
AQUILEGIA *ſibirica. Donn Hort. Cantab. p.* 127. *?*

This beautiful COLUMBINE came up in conſiderable numbers, among the ſeedlings of AQUILEGIA *canadenſis*, and may perhaps be a hybrid production between that ſpecies and *vulgaris*. It appears to us however to be the ſame as the Siberian variety of A. *vulgaris* in Hortus Kewenſis, which is ſaid to be permanent. If ſo, it might be conſidered as a valuable acquiſition; but as ſome of the flowers came entirely blue, and others altogether white, it is to be feared that it may not be eaſy to preſerve its peculiarities, and that further experience may not juſtify our having made a diſtinct ſpecies of it.

The leaves have none of the purpliſh hue of A. *canadenſis*, and are more pubeſcent, feeling very ſoft on both ſides; on which

which account the ſeedling plants were readily diſtinguiſhed as they grew together; they do not however appear to be materially different in form. The ſtem is ſomewhat taller, and the whole plant larger. The nectaries of the flowers are incurved, but not ſo much ſo as in *vulgaris*.

Communicated by Meſſrs. WHITLEY and BRAME, Old-Brompton. Is a hardy perennial. Flowers in May and June. Propagated by ſeeds or parting its roots.

Edwards Del. Pub. by T. Curtis. St. Geo: Crescent Sept. 1 1809. F. Sansom Jun. Sculp.

ALLIUM VICTORIALIS. LONG-ROOTED GARLIC.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 869.

ALLIUM *Victorialis ; (bulbi aggregati, ex ovatis cylindraceo-elongati, deorſum plexubus reticulato-fibroſis laxius involuti ;)* foliis paucis, longinque fiſtuloſo-vaginantibus, inde in laminas elliptico-lanceolatas ſubcoriaceas nervoſas carinato-coſtatas bifarias remotas inferne plicatim contractas abeuntibus ; caule tereti-ancipiti, ſtriato ; ſpatha ſphacelata quam umbella rotundato-congeſta breviori ; pedicellis quadrangularibus ; corolla campanulato-patente, laciniis interioribus lanceolato-ovatis, latioribus, planioribus, tertia parte longioribus, obtuſulis ; exterioribus naviculari-convolutis ; filamentis has exſuperantibus, æqualibus, alternis deorſum latioribus ; germine ſubclavato-turbinato, ſuperne trilobato-trigono viridi ; ſtylo ſetaceo quam iſtud duplo longiori ; ſtigmate ſimpliciſſimo. *G.*

ALLIUM *Victorialis. Linn. Sp. Pl.* 2. 1. 424. *Jacq. Auſt.* 3. *t.* 216. *Gærtn. Sem. et Fr.* 1. 56. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 424. *Zorn. Pl. Med. Cent.* 1. *t.* 12. *Blackw. t.* 544. *Flor. Arrag.* 296. *Lam. et Decand. Fl. Franç.* 3. 224. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 65.

A. *Victoriale. Allion. Pedem. n.* 1860.

A. *plantagineum. Lam. Encyc.* 1. 65.

A. radice oblonga, reticulo obducta, foliis ovato-lanceolatis, umbella ſphærica. *Hall. Helv. n.* 1220. *de All.* 20. *Opuſc.* 375. *n.* 17.

A. montanum latifolium maculatum. *Bauh. Pin.* 75.—alpinum. *Hiſt.* 2. 566. *Raii Hiſt.* 1122.—anguinum. *Camer. Epiſt.* 329. *Matth.* 559.

VICTORIALIS longa. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 1. 189.

DESCR.

Descr. *Bulb* within the looſe outer netted coverings of a deep purple colour, growing out into long thick fleſhy fiſtular ſtem-ſheathing *petioles*, which terminate in broad flattiſh elliptically-lanceolate green blades, from four to ſix inches long, from half an inch to near two in breadth; *corolla* of dirty ſub-diaphanous white colour, ſometimes ſuffuſed with red; the whole plant, when bruiſed, has a very rank ſcent of Garlic. Native of Spain, Italy, France, Switzerland, and Germany. The root was conſidered by the Bohemian miners, when worn as an amulet, to be a ſafeguard againſt the attacks of certain impure ſpirits, to which they deemed themſelves expoſed; among them it was ſurnamed *Siegwurz* (Root of Victory); hence *Victorialis*. By the ſhepherds of other diſtricts it has been uſed internally as a preſervative againſt the effects of fogs and noxious exhalations; a purpoſe to which every ſpecies of Garlic is more or leſs adapted.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. Salisbury's Botanic Garden. *G.*

Curtis Botanical Magazine, Vol. 2, Sept. 1, 1809.

Pub.d by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, Sept.r 1. 1809.

F. Sansom, Junr. Sculp.

HYPOXIS STELLATA (β). WHITE-FLOWERED STAR HYPOXIS.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. supra Nis. 662 *et* 709.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HYPOXIS *stellata. Vid. supra No.* 662. β. *Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 2. *t.* 368.

For an account of this species, we refer to No. 662 of this work; where the variety (α) is treated of. The present specimen of (β) was sent us by Mr. ANDERSON, from Mr. VERE'S collection at Kensington; it has been received the year before from the Cape of Good Hope. *G.*

CHLOROPHYTUM *inornatum. Supra No.* 1071.

When we published the account of this plant, its spontaneous abode was unknown to us; we have since learned that it comes from Sierra Leone; has been most probably introduced by Professor AFZELIUS. *G.*

PANCRATIUM AMANCAES. GOLDEN PANCRATIUM.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 718.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PANCRATIUM *Amancaes*; foliis paucis, bifariis, alternis, deorsum fistuloso-vaginantibus, reticulato-venosis, verticaliter dimidiato-sphacelatis, lamina lanceolato-oblonga, canaliculato-explicata; spatha scarioso-membranacea, quam umbella pluriflora sessilis breviori; corollæ tubo erecto, cylindrico, obtuse hexagono-sulcato, laciniis isometro; limbo nutante, radiato-explanato, laciniis lineari-lanceolatis, angustis; corona limbum subæquante, dentato-lacera, duodecimfida fissuris alternis linearibus marginibus contiguis, alternis acute sinuato-excisis, patentibus, staminigeris; staminibus corona præbrevioribus infraque ejus oram infracto-conniventibus; stylo declinato-assurgente, tereti-trigono, parum attenuato, magis minusve exserto; stigmatibus trinis, linearilobatis, canaliculatis, breviter divergenti-discretis. G.

NARCISSUS *Amancaes. Ruiz et Pavon. Flor. Per. et Chil. v.* 3. 53. *tab.* 283. *f. a., magnitudine naturali minor.*

Bulb tunicate, ovate, *leaves* 3—5, more than two feet high, reticulately veined, downwards fistularly sheathing for about half

half the length of the ſcape, where they are halved-ſphacelate on the ſide oppoſed to their lamina; from the ſheathing part they expand into oblong-lanceolate *laminæ*, which are ſmooth, bifarioufly divergent, diſtant, lower ones ſhorteſt, 1—2 inches broad; *ſcape* about two feet high, compreſſed ancipital, even; *ſpathe* bivalved, ſphacelately membranous, ovate-acuminate; *umbel* 3—6-flowered, higher than the ſpathe; *germen* ſeſſile, ſeveral times ſhorter than the tube of the flower, with which it is continuous, trigonal-oblong, triſulcate, green; *corolla* large, bright yellow, nutant-hypocrateriform; *tube* upright, about equal to the ſegments of the limb, thick, fleſhy, obtuſely hexagonal, ſulcate, nearly of the ſame ſize all its length, green downwards, yellow upwards; *limb* nutant; *ſegments* linear-lanceolate, narrow, diſtant, ſtellately expanded; *crown* turbinate-campanulate, equal to the limb, dentately jagged, with twelve deeper clefts, the alternate ones of which are linear with parallel contiguous ſides, while the others are acutely ſinuate, patent, and have the ſtamens placed at the baſe of their fork, below each of which on the inner ſide is a green vertical glandularly thickened fillet, making together ſix green radii that converge towards the mouth of the tube; *ſtamens* deep yellow, round-ſubulate, far ſhorter than the crown but longer than the clefts, infractedly connivent below the rim of the crown; *anthers* linear-ſagittate, upright, appended from the centre of their back; *ſtyle* whitiſh, not adhering to the bore of the tube, rounded-triquetral, thicker than ſtamens, declined-aſſurgent, terminating in three very ſhort lobe-ſhaped *ſtigmas*.

A ſpecies that has not yet found its way into any general enumeration of vegetables known to us, and a ſtranger to our collections till lately imported from the Brazils, by Meſſrs. Middlemist and Co. Shepherd's-Buſh, in whoſe hot-houſe it flowered, for the firſt time, this ſummer. Moſt probably a native of the Brazils, but certainly of Peru, where it is known by the appellation of *Amancaes* or *Hamancaes*, and is found in abundance on hills in the neighbourhood of Lima that bear the ſame name. The flowers, which are exceedingly fragrant, are uſed by the women of thoſe parts by way of ornament for their hair. The figure in the *Flora Peruviana*, is conſiderably leſs than nature, but characteriſtic. *G.*

Published by T. Davis, 17 Great Russell Street, Sept. 1 1809.

TRICHONEMA ROSEUM. ROSE-COLOURED TRICHONEMA.

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Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha terminalis, uniflora, bivalvis, valvis convoluto-lanceolatis, conduplicato-oppositis, integris. *Cor.* turbinato-patens; tubus limbo brevior, sæpius breviſſimus vel subnullus; limbus sexpartitus, regularis, laciniis subæqualibus, ovali-lanceolatis, deorsum coarctatis, sursum patentibus. *Fil.* brevia, erecta, lineari-subulata, pubescentia, tubo impositа. *Anth.* oblongo-sagittatæ, fasciculato-arrectæ. *Stigm.* 3, capillaria, recurvato-divergentia, bipartita. *Caps.* membranacea, ovato-rotunda, subtritorosa. *Sem.* numerosa, biserialiâ, globosa, loculorum angulo interno affixa. G.

OBS. *Radix* Bulbo-tuber *ovato-acuminatum, basi oblique depressum, tunicis crustacco-coriaceis ac fere putamineis vestitum, fibram principalem crassam subfusiformem demittens. Folia duo-plura, angusta, linearia, ob costam mediam crassam majusculam utrinque quadrato-prominentem subtetraquetra.* Caulis *florifer intra terram occultatus, frugifer supra eam prolatus, teres, sæpius in pedunculos binos semiteretes ultra medium divisus, ad divisuram foliis duobus stipatus; rarius pedunculo atque folio unico dotatus; dum caulis terra hæret, pedunculi scapos unifloros aphyllos simulant, ac folia cuncta radicalia diceretis.* CROCO *perquam affine genus.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRICHONEMA *roseum*; corollæ tubo fere obsoleto; filamentis quam antheræ subduplo brevioribus; stigmatibus antheras parum excedentibus. G.

IXIA *rosea. Linn. Syst. Veg. ed.* 12. 2. 75. *Syst. Veg. ed.* 13. 75. *(in edit.* 14. *de novo cum* Bulbocodio *confusa est.) Hort. Kew.* 1. 56. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 196.

I. *campanulata. Lam. Illustr.* 1. 109.

I. *Bulbocodium. Thunb. de Ix. p.* 6. *n.* 3. *Lam. Encyc.* 3. 335.

BULBOCODIUM pedunculis nudis unifloris; foliis subulatis, linearibus. *Mill. Ic.* 160. *t.* 140.

CROCUS triflorus; floribus violaceis.—triflorus. *Burm. Prod. cap.* 2.

(β ?) lutea. G.

I. *recurva.* 1. *filifolia.* 2. *Lil. a Redouté, t.* 251.

I. *bulbocodioides. De la Roche. Diss. Nov. Pl.* 19. *n.* 6.

In

In our obſervations on TRICHONEMA *cruciatum*, No. 575 of this work, we have ſtated that the figure which had been given in No. 265, by Mr. CURTIS, for that of IXIA *Bulbocodium*, had been done from a Cape ſpecimen, and was the Linnean *roſea*. Since then however, we have aſſured ourſelves, by means of the gentleman who made the drawing from which that plate was engraved, as well as from the preſent poſſeſſor of Mr. CURTIS'S Botanic Garden, that we were miſtaken, and that that figure really repreſents the European ſpecies; we have been likewiſe ſhewn ſome of the progeny of the very parcel from which the ſpecimen for that plate was taken, and which are ſtill flouriſhing in the above garden. It is however difficult, if not impoſſible, to give any ſufficiently preciſe definition of the marks that diſtinguiſh the two ſpecies; in our preſent plant, the ſtigmas do not appear to be ſo long nor extended ſo far beyond the anthers as in the European; the filaments here alſo appear to be proportionately ſhorter; both vary much in colour; but *Bulbocodium* is perfectly hardy, and grows luxuriantly in the open border, ſoon forming a large tuft which blooms as early as April; while *roſeum* requires the ſhelter of a greenhouſe and does not flower till about June. Our preſent ſpecimen was received from the Cape of Good Hope by Mr. VERE, in whoſe garden it flowered laſt July. The leaves in both ſpecies are ſometimes twice or three times longer, and ſometimes ſhorter than the ſtem. *Cruciatum* differs from both in having ſtigmas that do not overtop the anthers. *G.*

SPECIERUM ENUMERATIO.

Bulbocodium. *nobis in Annals of Bot.* 1. 223. (IXIA.) *ſupra tab.* 265; *a nobis in loco primum citato erronèe pro* roſeo *habita.*
elongatum. *nobis* (IXIA.) *Vahl. Enum.* 2. 51.
roſeum. *Supra tab.* 1225.
cruciatum. *Supra tab.* 575. (IXIA.) *Vahl. l. c.*
chloroleucum. *nobis.* ochroleucum; *nobis in Ann. of Bot. l. c.* (IXIA.) chloroleuca. *Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 2. 270. ochroleuca; *Vahl. l. c.* 50.
ſpecioſum. *nobis in Ann. of Bot. l. c.* I. Bulbocodium; *Bot. Rep. tab.* 170.
pudicum. *nobis Ann. Bot. l. c.* (IXIA.) *Soland. Herb. Bankſ.*

VERBASCUM CUPREUM. COPPER-FLOWERED MULLEIN.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. rotata, subinæqualis. *Caps.* 2-locularis, 2-valvis.

Specific Character.

VERBASCUM *cupreum*; caulibus virgatis simplicibus, foliis cordato-ovatis rugosis crenatis subtus lanatis, pedunculis unibracteatis solitariis.

Cultivators find, that wherever different species of Mullein grow near together, they are so apt to mix, that it is impossible to preserve them distinct, when propagated by seeds. And our present plant, though apparently possessing characters sufficiently marked to distinguish it as a species, is probably the product of VERBASCUM *ovalifolium* (No. 1037) impregnated with the pollen of V. *phœniceum* (No. 885). At least we are informed by Mr. GEORGE LODDIGES, that it came up from seeds of the former; from which it nevertheless differs remarkably in having pedunculated flowers, furnished with a single bracte to each, the length of the peduncle, which it embraces; whereas the flowers in *ovalifolium* are sessile, and have three bractes to each. Like *phœniceum*, it has the three shorter filaments covered with long glandular purple hairs, and the two longer ones naked except on the upper side: the anthers of the former are nearly circular, and are in part clothed with similar hairs, but chiefly white; those of the longer filaments are moon-shaped and naked: all the filaments are naked at the lower part.

It is a hardy biennial, and having long, undivided stalks, with the flowers in a lengthened raceme, is handsome, and grows less straggling than the branched species. If blown within doors, the flowers lose the copper colour and become of a pale yellow with a purple eye in the centre. Flowers in July and August.

Drawn by T. Curtis, M.D. &c. (illegible)

(illegible) Del.

STAPELIA CAMPANULATA. BELL-FLOWERED STAPELIA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Contorta. *Nectarium* duplici ſtellula tegente genitalia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STAPELIA *campanulata*; corollis decem-dentatis infundibuliformibus: limbo verrucoſo: tubo barbato: nectarii laciniis obtuſiſſimis apice crenatis.

STAPELIA *campanulata*; ramis pluribus ſimplicibus erectis tetragonis dentatis, dentibus patentibus acutis, corolla decemfida campanulata ſcabra, tubo barbato. *Maſſon Stap. p.* 11. *n.* 6. *t.* 6.

STAPELIA *campanulata. Willd. Spec. Pl.* 1293. *Martyn Mill. Dict. n.* 43.

The *branches* of this ſpecies are ſimple, erect, four-ſided, with teeth patent and ſharp-pointed. The *peduncles* iſſue from near the baſe, and bear ſometimes two or three flowers in ſucceſſion. The ſegments of the *calyx* are linear, and project beyond the baſe of the corolla. *Corolla* funnel-ſhaped: *limb* divided into five broad triangular ſharp-pointed laciniæ, with a much ſmaller one between each, ſulphur-coloured with raiſed purple irregular ſpots: *tube* nearly cylindrical, clothed within with glandular hairs. The *nectarium* lies flat at the very bottom of the tube, is five-parted: laciniæ very obtuſe, ſcolloped at the point, with five ſimple horn-ſhaped appendages riſing above the ſtigma and bent back at the point. Native of the dry country at the Cape of Good Hope. Flowers in July and Auguſt.

Our drawing was taken at the copious collection of the late JOHN WALKER, Eſq. at Stockwell; but the deſcription from a flowering plant ſent us laſt month by Meſſrs. LODDIGES.

N°122a

Geo Crescent Sept 1 1809.

F. Sansom Sc

CONVOLVULUS CANARIENSIS. CANARY BINDWEED.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata, plicata. *Stigmata* 2. *Capſ.* 2-locularis: loculis diſpermis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CONVOLVULUS *canarienſis*; foliis cordatis pubeſcentibus, caule perenni villoſo, pedunculis multifloris. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 858. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 20. *Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 210.

CONVOLVULUS canarienſis ſempervirens, foliis mollibus et incanis. *Comm. Hort.* 2. *p.* 101. *t.* 51.

CONVOLVULUS canarienſis, foliis longioribus mollibus incanis. *Pluk. Alm.* 114. *t.* 325. *f.* 1.

CONVOLVULUS *pannifolius. Saliſb. Parad. Lond.* 20. ?

This immenſe genus very much needs reviſing and requires dividing into ſeveral, which might be conveniently done, as propoſed by Mr. SALISBURY, from the various ſtructure of the filaments, ſtigmas, and ſeed-veſſel.

In our plant the *ſtigmas* are fully as long as the ſtyle, and entirely divaricate, filiform, and obtuſe; ovary conical and covered with ſoft hairs; the *filaments* are beſet at the lower part with glandular hairs, and are united together at the baſe; the faſciæ of the *corolla* hairy. The *leaves* vary from ovate-cordate to oblong-cordate, and are ſometimes acute, ſometimes obtuſe, and ſometimes quite rounded at the point; all of them pubeſcent on both ſides; ſoft, and, upon the upper ſurface eſpecially, feel like a piece of fine cloth. The peduncles are from one to ſix-flowered.

Mr.

Mr. SALISBURY's *pannifolius* agrees in ſo many points with our plant, that we have been led to doubt whether it does not belong to the ſame ſpecies, though the flowers of that are larger than in *canarienſis*; and Mr. SALISBURY deſcribes the ſtems as angular, which in our plant are perfectly rounded.

It is an evergreen with ſhrubby ſtems, and, if properly ſupported, will climb to a great height. Native of the Canary Iſlands. Requires the protection of a greenhouſe. Propagated by cuttings or ſeeds; but MILLER remarks, that thoſe propagated in the former method, rarely bear ſeeds, whilſt in the latter they ſeldom fail. Cultivated by the Ducheſs of BEAUFORT in 1690. Communicated by Meſſrs. LODDIGES.

Del. Pub.d by S.r Curtis S.t Geo: Crescent Sep.r 1 1809. F. Sansom Junr.

GENTIANA SEPTEMFIDA. CRESTED GENTIAN.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 1-*petala.* *Capſ.* 2-valvis, 1-locularis: *Receptaculis* 2, longitudinalibus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GENTIANA *ſeptemfida;* corollis hypocrateriformibus 5—7-fidis: laciniis intercalaribus laceris, foliis cruciatis trinerviis.

GENTIANA *ſeptemfida;* corollis campanulatis ſeptemfidis quinquefidiſque, laciniis intermediis ciliatis. *Froelich Gent. p.* 47. *n.* 16. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1333.

GENTIANA *ſeptemfida;* corollis ſeptemfidis quinquefidiſque, laciniis intercalaribus ciliatis. *Pall. Fl. Roſs.* 2. *p.* 101. *t.* 92. *f.* 3.

DESCR. *Stems* erect, rounded, ſimple, herbaceous, ſmooth, in our ſpecimens only ſix or eight inches high, but reaching in its native ſoil, according to PALLAS, to nearly a foot and half. *Leaves* oppoſite and croſſed, crowded, ovate-lanceolate, three-nerved, ſmooth, paler underneath. *Flowers* terminal, 1—6, ſeſſile. *Calyx* tubular, truncated, obſoletely angular: angles continued into awl-ſhaped teeth the length of the tube of the calyx. *Corolla* bell-ſhaped: tube nearly cylindrical, ſomewhat dilated upwards, of a greeniſh brown colour on the outſide, ſpotted within: *limb* flat, for the moſt part divided into five, ſometimes ſix, and rarely ſeven ovate acute laciniæ, of a beautiful blue on the inſide, with ſmaller laciniæ between each, erect, fringed, of the ſame colour, and continued down the

the tube, being let in between the laciniæ like gores, not badly expreſſed by PALLAS by the term *intercalares*. *Stamens* the ſame number as of the laciniæ, half the length of the tube, ſwollen in the middle. *Germen* ſpindle-ſhaped, the length of the ſtamens: *ſtigma* two-cleft, finally revolute.

Approaches neareſt to GENTIANA *aſclepiadea*, but the corolla is ſtill more beautiful in form and colour. PALLAS deſcribes the flowers as axillary, as well as terminal, but in our ſpecimens as well as thoſe from the ſame country in Sir JOSEPH BANKS's muſeum, they were altogether terminal.

The whole plant is intenſely bitter, mixed with a ſweetiſh taſte, ſomething like that of pea-ſhells.

Native of the Perſian Alps near the Caſpian Sea, the Crimea, and of Mount Caucaſus. Mr. LODDIGES had the ſeeds from the latter country, and we received flowering ſpecimens from him in the ſummer of 1808. Flowers in July. Is a hardy perennial, and may be propagated by parting the roots.

Pub.by T. Curtis Sr. Geo: Crescent Oct.1.1809.

E. Sansom Jun. Sculp.

ALLIUM FISTULOSUM. WELSH ONION.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 869.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALLIUM *fistulosum ; (bulbus oblongo-pyramidatus angustior ;)* foliis inflato-cylindricis, ventricosis, sursum attenuatis, basi vaginantibus, scapum similem adæquantibus ; spatha sphacelato-membranacea, tenerrima, quam umbella ovato-capitata congesta breviori ; pedicellis brevibus ; corolla triquetro-ovata *(haud raro laciniis octonis tetraquetro-ovata)*, fundo staminigero glandulosо-incrassato fovente germen ; laciniis sursum convergentibus, extimis ovatis acutis cymbiformi-convolutis brevioribus angustioribus, intimis ovato-oblongis planioribus ; filamentis corolla duplo longioribus, filiformibus, æqualibus, diffuso-exsertis, citius emarcescentibus ; germine depresse trilobo-globoso, viridissimo ; stylo setiformi, cuspide stigmatosa simplicissima. *G.*

ALLIUM *fistulosum. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 432. *Syst. Veg. Murr.* 14. 323. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 428. *Georgi Beschr. des Russ. R. v.* 4. *ps.* 3. *p.* 894. *n.* 22. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 81.

A. *altaicum. Pall. It.* 2. *App. n.* 108. *tab. R.—Voy. de Pall. par de la Peyronie. v.* 8. *app. p.* 299. *tab.* 59.

A. staminibus simplicibus, caule medio ventricoso. *Hall. Opusc.* 360.

CEPA rupestris radice turbinata dulci Stelleri. *Gmel. Flor. Sib.* 1. 64. *n.* 24.

CEPA oblonga. *Dodon. Pempt.* 687. *Park. Par. t.* 511. *f.* 4.

Kamenoi Luk (Rock-Onion) et Kalba. *Russic.*

The only, as yet ascertained, native sources of this vegetable (known in our gardens from the days of PARKINSON) are Siberia

Siberia and certain deſerts of both Aſiatic and European Ruſſia. But whence it has obtained the name of "Welſh Onion," we can form no conjecture. By the Ruſſians it is called "Rock Onion" or "Stoneleek;" and is a very favourite article of food with them. In this country it ſeldom finds a place among our culinary vegetables; but is ſometimes given to young poultry mixed with their other food. The bulb is ſmall in proportion to the reſt of the plant; the ſmell and taſte very powerful. We do not ſee why WILLDENOW has divided *fiſtuloſum* and *altaicum* into α and β; to us they appear preciſely the ſame. *G.*

CORRIGENDA.

No. 1141, l. 11, pro "cyathiformi-campanulata" *lege* "ex cyathiformi-campanulata rotato-patente."

——— l. 13, pro "alternis carinatis," *lege* "coſtato-carinatis."

Pub.d by T. Curtis St.Geo: Ongsoon. October 1.1809.

ARISTEA PUSILLA. FLAT-STEMMED ARISTEA.

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Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. supra No. 605.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ARISTEA *pusilla; (planta cespitosa; radix fibrosa;)* foliis in quoque fasciculo pluribus, disticho-collateralibus, equitantibus, gramineo-angustatis, lineari-ligulatis, obiter plano-convexis, striatis, acuminatis, rigidulis; caule compresso-ancipiti, plano-convexo, subarticulato, stricto, striato, foliolis 2—3 stipato; spatha terminali, solitaria *(vel modo altera simili sessili axillari paulo infra collocata)*, uni-biflora, plurivalvi; valvis binis extimis herbaceis, grandioribus, naviculari-conduplicatis, germen adæquantibus, reliquis minoribus scarioso-sphacelatis inclusis; pedicellis inclusis; germine istis continuo, longiori, lineari-prismatico; corolla rotato-explanata, deorsum breviter coarctata; laciniis interioribus ellipticis, fere duplo latioribus; extimis oblongo-lanceolatis; staminibus pluries brevioribus, breviter adnatis, antheras erectas parum divergentes subæquantibus, fasciculato-convergentibus; stylo his 2—3plo altiori, subclavato-triquetro, erecto; stigmatibus cucullatim laminatis, divergentibus, ora rotundato-patula, erosulo-dentata. *G.*

ARISTEA *pusilla. Nobis in Ann. of Bot. v.* 1. 236.

MORÆA *pusilla. Thunb. Diss. de Mor. n.* 4. *Prod.* 11. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 241. *Vahl. Enum.* 2. 154.

DESCR. *Herb* growing into a tuft; *stem* 3—7 inches high; *leaves* generally shorter than this, grasslike, of a very deep blackish

blackiſh green; *corolla* ſcentleſs, of a uniform deep blue colour, an inch or more in diameter; *filaments* whitiſh; *anthers* yellow; *ſtyle* and *ſtigmas* deep blue; *capſule* of the circumference of a common quill, an inch and half long, columnar, rounded-trigonal, three-furrowed, crowned by the perſiſtent hardened ſpirally-twiſted decayed corolla.

This very rare plant has been in the poſſeſſion of Meſſrs. Whitly and Brame of Old-Brompton, for many years paſt; but has never bloomed with them till July laſt, although it has grown luxuriantly in their greenhouſe and formed large tufts. Eaſily propagated by parting the roots. Native of the Cape of Good Hope, where it was found by Thunberg; but has never before (as far as we can diſcover) bloomed or even been cultivated in any European garden, or figured in any botanical work. *G.*

Specierum Enumeratio.

cyanea. *Supra tab.* 458. *Vahl. Enum.* 2. 123.
puſilla. *Supra tab.* 1231. (Moræa). *Vahl l. c.* 154.
melaleuca. *Nobis in Ann. of Bot.* 1. 236.—*Ic. Plant. Cap. Cod. Bankſian.* (Moræa). *Vahl. l. c.* 153.
capitata. *Supra tab.* 605. cærulea. *Vahl. l. c.* 124.
ſpiralis. *Nobis in Ann. of Bot. l. c. Vahl. l. c.* 124. (Moræa). *Supra tab.* 550. *G.*

Wm Edwards Del. F Sansom Junr. Sculp

Pubd by T. Curtis S.t Geo. Cres.t Oct.r 1.st 1809.

CRINUM ERUBESCENS. BLUSH-COLOURED CRINUM.

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Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. supra No. 1034.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CRINUM *erubescens; (umbella pauci-pluriflora);* foliis lanceolato-loratis, margine cartilaginea denticulato-ciliata; floribus subsessilibus; tubo quam limbus longiori; laciniis lineari-lanceolatis, planiusculis, revoluto-patentibus. G.

CRINUM *erubescens. Hort. Kew.* 1. 413. *Jacq. Hort. Schoen.* 4. *t.* 30. *Lil. a Redouté. tab.* 27. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 46.

CRINUM *americanum.* β. *Sp. Pl.* 419.

By LINNÆUS, if he really meant the same plant, this was thought to be a variety of CRINUM *americanum* given above, No. 1034; by his son it has been separated into a distinct species, and so continued from his manuscript in the *Hortus Kewensis.* But we doubt if LINNÆUS had this plant in view.

A native of Spanish America. Requires to be kept in the hothouse. Differs chiefly from *americanum* in the colour of the bloom and the cartilaginous toothed edging of the leaves. Our drawing was made from a plant in the collection of Messrs. WHITLEY and BRAME of Old-Brompton.

Blooms at various seasons. G.

To the Subscribers to the Botanical Magazine.

THE BOTANICAL MAGAZINE certainly owes its reputation, in great measure, to the excellence of the figures, *nearly the whole* of which have been executed by Mr. SYDENHAM EDWARDS.

As it has appeared to him that attempts have been repeatedly made to deprive him of his due share of the credit arising from these figures,—at one time by representing that *a large proportion* of them were drawn by Mr. SOWERBY,—and at another by insinuating that such only as have his name affixed to them were drawn by SYDENHAM EDWARDS, it is with pleasure that we comply with his request of laying before our readers an accurate statement of the whole of the figures that were not executed by himself.

It appears that twenty-four have Mr. SOWERBY's name affixed to them, but of this number twelve were in reality drawn by Mr. EDWARDS, viz. Nos 18, 23, 25, 27, 29, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 38, and 43.

But, in the early volumes, a considerable number of the figures have not the name of the draughtsman affixed. All of these were drawn by Mr. EDWARDS, except the fifty-five following, by Mr. SOWERBY, viz. Nos 1, 4, 10, 11, 17, 28, 42, 44, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 58, 61, 67, 70, 72, 76, 79, 80, 85, from 87 to 109 inclusive, 111, 113, 115, 116, 117, 118, 121.

The last mentioned number, which occurs in vol. iv. and was published in June 1790, is the last figure drawn by Mr. SOWERBY. All posterior to this (except eight by Mr. SANSUM, in the sixth volume, to which his name is affixed) were executed by Mr. EDWARDS.

From the above statement it appears, that of upwards of twelve hundred figures, only sixty-seven were drawn by Mr. SOWERBY. It must therefore have arisen from some strange misconception of the facts, that any friend of his could represent him as "the designer of *a large proportion* of the figures in the Botanical Magazine." At the same time we are far from thinking, that this eminent botanical draughtsman, who needs no support but his own acknowledged abilities, would ever entertain a wish to assume to himself the credit due to a brother artist.

We take this opportunity of stating that the Colouring of this work has, from its commencement, been conducted by Mr. WILLIAM GRAVES, *Newington Butts*.

LOTUS ODORATUS. SWEET-SCENTED BIRDS-FOOT TREFOIL.

****

Claſs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Legumen cylindricum, ſtrictum. *Filam.* cuneiformia. *Alæ* ſurſum longitudinaliter conniventes. *Cal.* tubuloſus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LOTUS *odoratus;* (hirſutus) capitulis dimidiatis, bracteis monophyllis, ſtipulis ovatis folioliformibus, leguminibus ſtrictis ſubtoruloſis mucronatis.

LOTUS *odoratus. Donn Hort. Cant.* 173 *?*

This plant bears conſiderable affinity to LOTUS *corniculatus*, but is much more hairy in every part, eſpecially the *calyx*, which is deeper divided, with long awl-ſhaped ſegments. *Bracte* generally one-leaved. *Legumens* ſtraight, very patent, ſomewhat toruloſe, and terminated by the rigid perſiſtent ſtyle. *Peduncles* twice the length of the leaves. *Stems* fruteſcent.

The flowers, which are deep yellow ſometimes ſtreaked with red, are very ſweet-ſcented, ſomething like violets or orris root, and continue in ſucceſſion through the ſummer.

It is alſo very like the LOTUS *parviflora* of DESFONTAINES, but this laſt is an annual plant with ſmaller flowers. We ſuppoſe our plant to be the ſame with the LOTUS *odoratus* of DONN, though he has marked it as annual, which ours is not. Received from Mr. LODDIGES, who raiſed it ſeveral years ſince from ſeeds ſent to him from Vienna, under the name we have adopted, and ſaid to be a native of Barbary.

Propagated by ſeeds, which it ripens with us. Is chiefly valuable for its agreeable ſcent.

Pub.d by T. Curtis. S.t Geo: Crescent Oct.r 1.1809.

E. Swainson Jun.r Sc.

Pub.d by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, Oct.r 1.1804.

STAPELIA VETULA. DINGY-FLOWERED STAPELIA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Contorta. *Nectar.* duplici ſtellula tegente genitalia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STAPELIA *vetula;* ramis pluribus erectis tetragonis glabris, angulis dentatis, dentibus apice incurvatis, corolla plana glabra quinquefida, laciniis lanceolatis obtuſis. *Maſſon. Stap. p.* 15. *n.* 16. *t.* 16.

STAPELIA *vetula. Willd. Spec. Pl.* 1. 1291. *Martyn Mill. Dict. n.* 38.

WILLDENOW, who, in this genus, without ſeeing the plants himſelf, has changed all the ſpecific phraſes of MASSON, chiefly from the figures, is often unfortunate in his aſſumed characters; ſo in this inſtance he has expected to diſtinguiſh the ſpecies by the laciniæ of the flowers being three-nerved, which in our ſpecimen were obſcurely five-nerved.

It has great affinity with STAPELIA *gemmiflora* of MASSON, but the corolla is not ciliated as in that. Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES. Requires the ſame treatment as the reſt of the genus.

Pub.d by T. Curtis St. Geo: Oxford Oct 1.1809. S. Edwards Del. E. Jackson

BOSSIÆA SCOLOPENDRIA. FLAT-STEMMED BOSSIÆA.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-labiatus: labio ſuperiore bifido retuſo. *Legumen* pedicellatum, compreſſum, margine utroque incraſſatum, [intus ſpongioſum, multiloculare,] polyſpermum. *Smith.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BOSSIÆA *ſcolopendria;* ramis compreſſis alatis dentatis denudatis foliis ovato-elliptícis. *Smith in Tranſ. Lin. ſoc. v.* 9. *p.* 303.
PLATYLOBIUM *ſcolopendrium. Venten. Malm.* 55.
PLATYLOBIUM *ſcolopendrum. Bot. Repoſ.* 191.

In the ſeedling plant the ſtalk is rounded and clothed with alternate leaves, at firſt orbicular, afterwards oval, and finally wedge ſhaped, upon ſhort *petioles* jointed at both ends, but as the plant grows the leaves fall off and no more are afterwards produced: the *branches* become broad and flat with alternate indentations along the margin, of a black colour, from theſe the flowers afterwards come out ſolitarily upon ſhort peduncles, which have from three to five awl-ſhaped *bracteæ.* The *calyx* is bilabiate: *upper lip* broad, very obtuſe, emarginate, the *teeth* quite divaricate: *lower lip* 3-toothed, *teeth* lanceolate. *Corolla* papilionaceous: *vexillum* 2-lobed, reflexed, internally of a purpliſh yellow colour, with a bright yellow ſpot bordered with red at the baſe; externally chiefly red, with a lunar-ſhaped greeniſh yellow ſpot. *Alæ* ſhorter than vexillum, reddiſh with bronze tips. *Carina* very ſhort, truncated, united at the tip into one petal. *Stamens* diadelphous 1 and 9 *Germen* linear: *ſtyle* reflexed: *ſtigma* villous. *Legumen* large compreſſed, with both margins thickened and rounded, one celled. *Seeds* ſeveral attached by longiſh pedicles to the upper margin.

Bossiæa and Platylobium are, as we have before obſerved (No. 1144) very nearly allied; and unfortunately Dr. Smith's principal generic character, derived from the Legumen, does not hold true; conſiſting, in this ſpecies at leaſt, of one cell, perfectly free from every ſort of diviſion, and only differing from that of Platylobium *formoſum*, in having both margins thickened and the want of any wings.

We are however inclined to believe that the genera are really diſtinct; for all the ſpecies of Boſſiæa have alternate leaves with articulated petioles without very evident or permanent ſtipules: whilſt the leaves of Platylobium are oppoſite with ſtipules longer than the petiole.

Native of New Holland, and is a rather hardy greenhouſe ſhrub. Is propagated by ſeeds, but not eaſily in any other way.

Our drawing was made from a very fine living ſpecimen communicated by Mr. Loddiges, with whom this ſhrub ſometimes produces perfect ſeeds.

Pubby. T. Curtis St Geo. Croscent Oct 1 1809. Syd Edwards Del. F. Sansom Junr Sc.

MYRTUS PIMENTA, *var.* α. LONGIFOLIA.
LONG-LEAVED PIMENTO.

Claſs and Order.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus, ſuperus. *Petala* 5. *Bacca* 2 ſ. 3-locularis polyſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MYRTUS *Pimenta;* floribus trichotomo-paniculatis, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 160. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 36.

MYRTUS *Pimenta;* foliis alternis. *Spec. Pl.* 676. *Willd.* 2. 973. *Reichard* 2. 480. *Swartz Obſ.* 202.

MYRTUS calycibus abſque appendiculis. *Hort. Cliff.* 501.

MYRTUS *Pimento. Gærtn. Fruct.* 185. *t.* 38.

MYRTUS arborea aromatica, foliis laurinis. *Sloane Jam.* 161. *Hiſt.* 2. *p.* 76. *t.* 191. *f.* 1.

CARYOPHYLLUS foliis oblongo-ovatis glabris alternis, racemis terminalibus et lateralibus. *Browne Jam.* 247.

CARYOPHYLLUS aromaticus americanus, lauri acuminatis foliis, fructu orbiculari. *Pluk. Alm.* 88. *t.* 155. *f.* 4.

PIPER jamaicenſe. *Blackw. t.* 355.

BAY-BERRY-TREE. *Hughes Barbad. p.* 145. *t.* 10*. fig. bona.

AMOMUM quorundam odore Caryophylli. *Cluſ. Exot. lib.* 1. *c.* 17. *Bauh. Hiſt.* 2. *p.* 194. cum fig. Cluſiana. *Raii Hiſt.* 1507.

MYRCIA *Pimento;* foliis oppoſitis oblongo-lanceolatis floribus trichotomo-paniculatis. *Solander MSS. apud Banks.*

α. foliis oblongo-lanceolatis acuminatis : acumine obtuſo.

β. foliis ovalibus obtuſis.

LINNÆUS

Linnæus appears to have been deceived by the examination of dried ſpecimens, when he ſuppoſed that the leaves of this tree were alternate: their natural ſituation is undoubtedly oppoſite, though it ſometimes happens towards the extremities of the branches, and eſpecially in ſuch ſhoots as are made after the branches have been cut off, that the leaves deviate more or leſs from a directly oppoſite poſition, yet, ſtill the approximation of the pairs ſhows their natural tendency to being oppoſite.

It was chiefly on account of the double calyx that Dr. Solander ſeparated this ſpecies from the genus *Myrtus*, but Swartz in his *Obſervationes* remarks, that ſeveral ſpecies have this inferior calyx; but it is not, he ſays, ſufficient to ſeparate them from the reſt, being more of the nature of a bractea than a calyx. In the flower this ſuppoſed inferior calyx is ſo minute as not to be obſervable, but perhaps increaſes in the fruit.

The dried fruit of this tree is imported in large quantities from the Weſt-India iſlands, and ſold in the ſhops under the name of Allspice or Jamaica Pepper.

The figure in Hughes's hiſtory of Barbadoes is a very good repreſentation of our plant, though referred by Martyn in his edition of Miller's dictionary to Myrtus *acris*; and conſidered even by Browne as a diſtinct ſpecies. But Dr. Solander was of opinion that the latter author might, after his return to England, accommodate his figure and deſcription to the Linnean character. There is however ſome difficulty ſtill remaining to be cleared up reſpecting Myrtus *acris* of Swartz, the *caryophyllata* of Jacquin; for the latter author expreſsly ſays, that the fruit contains ſeven or eight ſeeds; whereas figure 3 of plate 155 of Plukenet, referred to both by Jacquin and Swartz, is deſcribed and figured as containing two ſeeds only. In our opinion it really repreſents variety β of Myrtus *Pimenta*.

The Allspice of our ſhops is a round fruit varying much in ſize, but in the larger ones, which alone approach to maturity, we have generally found two diſtinct cells, with one hemiſpherical ſeed in each.

The freſh leaves are pleaſanter to the taſte than the dried berries, and abound with a highly aromatic eſſential oil, which appears in innumerable pellucid dots.

Is propagated by layers. Our drawing was taken from a fine flowering plant in Mr. Vere's ſtove in May.

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